WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

NORTH AND SOUTH

Secret negotiations have been proceeding between some of the leading Unionists of the South, who are now loyal supporters of the new Irish government, and Sir James Craig, the head of the Belfast government for the purpose of twing ernment—for the purpose of trying to reconcile the Northeast to the rest of Ireland. Lord Glenavy represented the Southern Unionists. It has not been disclosed whether he was acting with the knowledge of the Irish government or not; but it may easily be surmised that President Cosgrove was not entirely gnorant of what was proceeding. Lord Glenavy was recently elected President of the Irish Senate,—being thus chosen by the gen. rosity of the overwhelming Nationalist majority in the Senate, a fine example of the tolerance and broad-

mindedness of the Irish people. It is said that Lord Glenavy wrote a letter to Sir James Craig propos-ing that the Boundaries Commis sion—provided by the Treaty for the purpose of rectifying the boundaries between the Northboundaries between the North-eastern government and the rest of Ireland—should never be called to act; but that the Northeast should make compromise and join with the rest of the country. Lord Glenavy is said to have proposed that the representation which the Northeast government sends to the West-minster parliament should be withdrawn therefrom, and, instead sent to the Dublin Parliament, the Dail Eireann. At the same time he proposed that the Northeast should posed that the Northeast should keep its own parliament to legislate for the purely Northeastern affairs, while the representative they would send to the Dail should join in legislation for matters affecting all Ireland. He is also said to have suggested that instead of the Belfast parliament representing only six counties of Ulster, it might be arranged that all the nine counties arranged that all the nine counties of that province might join under the Belfast parliament.

It may be taken for granted that what Lord Glenavy proposes, though it is far from being the ideal thing, would yet be acceptable to the Irish government—acceptable as a bridge joining the Northeast to the rest of Ireland. It would be presumed that after peace was thoroughly established with the Northeast, and that they got working together amicably, all the dif-ferences would be ironed out in a few years, and the Northeast would consent to give up its hole-in-a-corner parliament and have the Dail legislate upon all matters for

the whole of Ireland.

The Belfast Government officials, being questioned regarding the rumored peace proposals, say they know nothing about them. They say that Sir James Craig is absent from Ireland, and they know not what proposals he had from Lord Glenayy. But the leading Belfast paper, the Northern Whig, comes out in denunciation of the alleged proposals, calling Glenavy a rene gade, calls the people of the other three-quarters of Ireland mur-derers and the "Free State" the Murder State with whom Belfast peopledonot wish to join. It says no business man outside Bedlam would think of placing his commercial interests at the mercy of the So and calls the proposals "Southern Impudence." This sort of language augers ill for the negotiations.

III.STER AND MINORITIES

Meantime, the Northeastern Government is carrying on a thorough campaign for the disfranchising as far as possible of the Nationalist minority. So that cities, like Derry and Enniskillen, which had Nationalist majorities and Nationalist Councils have now been so jerry-mandered that the Nationalist majority have got a minority of the representation. The Nationalist representatives in the Councils of these cities have refused to take their seats, leaving all the city affairs entirely in the possession of the Unionists. When also, as mentioned before in this column, very many officials in the Northeast who are Nationalists are now ousted from their positions automatically because they refuse to take the oath of allegiance to King George, that the Northeastern Government prescribes for all persons in the six counties who draw public money.
Altogether, life is being made Altogether, life is being made highly uncomfortable, and in many cases unbearable, for people of sincere Irish conviction who live within the area swayed by the Belfast Gov-

TO COMPLETE LAND PURCHASE

A big problem in Ireland today is that of the completion of land pur-chase. Under the old Land Purchase Act. about two thirds of the land of Ireland had been bought outright by the tenants, from their The agreed-upon purchase money, which was in each case advanced by the Treasury to the landlords, is being repaid by the tenants in instalments extending

over sixty-four years. When the World-War broke out, and the money stringency set in, Irish land-purchase was halted. Now the one third of the Irish tenants who did not get advantage of the Land Purchase Act are clamoring for a new Act of the Irish Government which will enable them to buy out their lands also. The unpurchased tenants have formed a Land League of their own, have well organized themselves, and are making their demands upon the country. They are asking for much more generous terms than were given under the old Land Purchase Act. There is a good deal of difference of opinion in the country, regarding what should or should not be done for them. Their agitation is swelling, and conservative opposition is at the same time getting bolder,—so that the land-purchase agitation threatens to be a new difficulty complicating an already difficult situation.

The Irish Government, through

was operated through the Post Office service. In the old days, almost every post office was a branch of the Government Savings Bank, accepted the smallest deposits and paid an interest of about two and one-half per cent. per annum. The new Irish service was begun on January 3rd of this year, and seems to be very successful from the start. It is announced that during the month of January there was an average of nine hundred people per day opening Savings Bank accounts. In the first twelve days alone, deposits in small sums amounted to £100,000 or half a million dollars. The deposits will be used by the Government for national development purposes.

MICHAEL DWYER OF WICKLOW

The fact that there has recently been mountain fighting in the Glen of Imaal in County Wicklow, recalls to us that this glen was made famous in the rebellion of 1798, and after, by the immortal hero Michael Dwyer. The Glen of Imaal and its neighborhood saw many of the wonderful exploits of this wonderful guerilla fighter, whose name, figuring bright in song, story, and legend, during the Anglo-Irish war, and also during the present Civil War. Many amazing exploits of the guerilla fighters have been reported, not the most heroic, or most dashing of all the modern heroes could even approach Michael Dwyer, who, with only a handful of followers fought and fooled a whole English army for a long period of time. Michael Dwyer finally surrendered on honorable terms and emigrated to Australia where he rose to be Chief of Constabulary in Sidney. In Redfern Cemetery there a stone stands of the remains of Michael Dwyer bearing the following inscription:

"Gloria in excelsis Deo Sacred to the memory of Michael Dwyer, formerly of Imaal, Who departed this life. August, 23rd, 1825. Aged 55 years. Leaving a wife and seven children to lament his loss

Lord have mercy on his soul."

TILLAGE AND GRAZING There is at present an Agricultural Commission sitting in Dublin, holding inquiry, to which agricul-tural experts are summoned from various corners of Ireland-for the purpose of discovering how tillage be increased in the country Ireland is one of the most favorable countries in Europe for agriculture, but almost all of the country is given over to pasture—only a small fraction of it to tillage. It was

reported, for instance, at this inquiry, that Ireland raised only enough wheat to supply the needs of the population for three weeks! Devoting herself, almost entirely to the raising of cattle, Ireland neglects to raise food stuffs for the population. As a consequence, this island which might lead most other countries in food raising, imports most of her food stuffs. There are now in the air several proposals for changing this state of affairs. Compulsory tillage is one of them. It is thought that a law might be enacted compelling farmers to till a certain section of their holdings. But, an iron-bound rule like this could not in practice have equitable results. The very large farmers say that the price of labour in Ireland is so high as to prohibit their tilling any considerable extent and that if they were compelled to change from cattle raising to tillage, they would soon be bankrupt. One of the most sensible proposals considered is the breaking up of the considered is the breaking up of the large farms into small holdings, which would be taken by the hundreds of thousands of people who presently have no land. In the

> SEUMAS MACMANUS, 264 West 94th Street, New York City.

small holdings, the owner or his children provide their own labour,

and consequently there is a far higher proportion of tillage on the small holdings already in existence.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SAYS IT MAY BE UNDOING OF SOCIETY

Declaring that education that confined itself entirely to the accumulation of knowledge without regard to the will or intention of man was a menace to society, Dr. John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, made a strong plea for the moral and religious training of youth at the annual convocation of the School of Religion at Howard University.

"In its widest connotation." said

"In its widest connotation," said Commissioner Tigert, "education is the result of all the forces which affect the life of man. Taken in this sense, religion is the most universal element in education as well as a very powerful stimulus to human action.

its Post Office service, has established a new government Savings
Bank to take the place of the Old
British Savings Bank—which also

"It is not only true that the in all species of mankind known to us but is likewise true that the "It is not only true that the action of God exists and has existed notion has everywhere been a powerful force, if not actually the most powerful force, operating in the lives of men. In every form of communion with the supernatural, the notion of the Deity has been sufficiently powerful in its influence upon man to move him to make the supreme sacrifices of his own life or

the lives of those dearest to him.
. . . There certainly has been no more impelling motive in the life of man than his belief in the Deity.

RECOGNITION OF DEITY ESSENTIAL "Again, we think that sufficient significance has not been attached to the fact that among the great thinkers who have interpreted reality and who have explained the origin and the meaning of the cosmos, almost without exception philosophers have required the notion of the Diety to make the universe possible, intelligible, or thinkable. Those few who have not required the Deity for an explanation of the universe do not loom up among the great figures in the history of philosophy. We have atheists among the Greek philosophers in Democritus and Leucippus, but they sink into insignificance as compared to such theists as Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and others. We do not recall an out-standing atheist to match against the cloud of theologians and school-men of the middle ages. Among the moderns, Diderot and the socalled French encyclopedists, a few Germans, including Haeckel, a small number of Englishmen and others who compose the atheistic

schools of thought, hardly are recognized within the pale of philosophy in a large sense. As against these stand Descartes, Against these stand Descartes, Leibnitz, Spinoza, Locke, Berkeley, Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Lotze; in America, James, Bowne, Ladd; and a whole host of others who include within their number the great names of modern philosophy, who have grappled seriously with the explanation of this world and who have travelled many paths but have all reached the same destina-

tion—God.
"If education consists in the evolution of the man's inherent capacities or untying 'the bundle of possibilities;' if religion be a universal phenomenon among men, and if great thinkers find God indispensable to the explanation of reality, then education which lacks the religious element is certainly seriously

"Education which devotes itself entirely to the discovery of knowledge without regard for the will or intention of man is likely to prove the undoing of society. Certainly, it is not worthy to be called educa-

ETHICAL TEACHING INSUFFICIENT "How shall we direct the will and train the heart as we enlighten the intellect? Naught but religious feeling, the inspiration of the soul, and faith in God can accomplish this. Even ethical teaching and soulist the soul heart was a soul to the morality, though helpful, will not suffice. Moral philosophy may be similar to other knowledge, the product of man's mind but not a force which controls his acts. There are abundant examples of the failure of ethical teaching to affect life.
France has given non-religious moral training a more thorough trial perhaps than any other nation. And yet, says an eminent authority, 'In fifty years criminality has increased three-fold, though there was scarcely any increase in population.' This statement was made before the War and does not comprehend the violent increase of crime since the War. One French professor complained, 'My prize pupil in morals is the biggest knave of the lot.

"But this moral instruction

EDUCATION WITHOUT
RELIGION
ingly frank but even they do not uncover the vileness of his life.
"Morality is indeed the worthy helpmate of religion, but history and

experience reveal over and over again that it cannot be substituted for it. Ethical societies have failed to supplant the Church.

TRUTHS THAT ARE NOT POPULAR

"I am well aware that the position that I am taking is not popular today among educators, but I today among educators, but I reiterate the words of a chancellor of one of our colleges uttered in his inaugural address more than a decade ago, 'Powerful asis the force of opinion today in the direction of secularized education, mighty as are the millions devoted to that purpose, earnest and numerous as are the advocates of education without religion . . . yet I am undismayed. For there is a power greater than the opinion of men; there are resources vaster than the millions of earth. Let us not 'trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God.'"

LIBELLER OF THE K. OF C.

San Francisco, February 19.-The institution of proceedings against Bob Shuler of Los Angeles on the ground that he has libeled the Knights of Columbus is advocated by resolution of Berkeley Council, K. of C., as a result of the publication in The Literary Digest of a reprint of an article written by Shuler and said to have been used as a Ku Klux Klan advertisement in an Oregon newspaper.

Among other things this article

The Knights of Columbus has an oath, just as binding, or more so, than the Ku Klux oath. Moreover, the Knights of Columbus oath is not one-half so American as the Ku Klux oath. If you charge that the Ku Klux has put over mobs, I answer that the Knights of Columbus has put over two mobs to where any other secret organization on earth has ever put over one.

'We have not heard of any investigations of the Knights of Columbus, although the un-American oaths are historic and their mob activities have been repeatedly published and heralded from plat-forms far and near."

The recent conviction of Lieut. David J. Gerdon, former Canadian army officer, and his sentence to serve six months for publishing a bogus oath attributed to the Knights of Columbus, has called forth favorable comment from several California newspapers.

The man whose life is spent in stirring up religious prejudice, when the toils overtake him, can expect no sympathy from anyone, savs the San Jose Mercury-Herald "The day is long gone when intol-erance can stalk from town to town in false guise without meeting the protest of peaceful communities

pursuing their own religious ways in peace and satisfaction. . . ."

The resolutions of Berkeley Council have been forwarded to State Deputy Supple and State Advocate McWilliams.

SUPREME KNIGHT'S MESSAGE

James A. Flaherty, Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, has issued the following message concerning the necessity of supporting the Catholic newspapers of 'Time and again successive

Supreme Pontiffs have urged upon the Catholic people of all countries the necessity of supporting the Catholic press. I do not recall in my experience any time when the Catholic press was more interesting and more needed than it is today. I am proud to know that in severa sections of the country the Knights of Columbus have actively interested themselves in the promotion of the local Catholic press, with very substantial results. I do not see how a Catholic home can fittingly claim the adjective unless there can be found upon its reading table a selection of Catholic newspapers and magazines of interest to all members of the family."

THE TWO BEST THINGS

Helen V. Collins, the little crippled girl whose letter to a New York newspaper asking for a chance to have "one good time" before she died, brought her one week of bounteous entertainment as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George McManus, has returned to her home in Amsterdam, N. Y. The most interesting thing she saw in Cathedral.

"But this moral instruction requires the reinforcement of religious teaching and feeling...Rous-seau, a great name in the history of seducation and philosophy, gives us his ideal training for Emile and dwells especially upon the value of his moral code, meantime neglecting shamefully the rearing of his own child and engaging in dissolute me. The next thing was the grand opera. It was simply wonderful."

In response to a question as to what incident or thing was most prominent in her recollections of the same faith, of the same struggles to remain their own selves and of the gratitude for mutual services. To this gratitude Ireland has first gratitude for mutual services. To this gratitude Ireland has first gratitude for mutual services. To this gratitude Ireland has first gratitude for mutual services. To this gratitude for mu

CATHOLIC WORKMEN

TO HOLD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT WURZBURG

By Dr. Frederick Funder

Vienna.-A general conference of Catholic workmen is to be held at Wurzburg during the coming summer for the purpose of establishing a Catholic Workmen's Internationale. Catholic labor and professional organizations throughout the world are to be invited to send representatives. This projected conference is the result of a recent meeting of representatives of Catholic workmen from various countries at Konstanz am Bodensee, during which the possibility of convoking a general international Catholic work men's congress was discussed, with very encouraging results. Catholic Workmen's Associations in Bel-gium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Spain were represented at the meeting and communi cations were received from similar organizations in Italy and France, announcing willingness to participate in an international Catholic labor conference if it should be decided to held decided to hold one.

OBJECTS OF CONFERENCE The primary object of the move-

ment is to present to Socialism the solid opposition of a general workmen's organization pervaded by the Christian spirit and directed along uniform lines. At the same time, it is hoped that means may be found whereby, in accord. ance with the public declarations of the Holy Father, mutual understanding area. mutual understanding among na-tions may be brought about and hostile feelings and mutual hatreds may be done away with. The possibility has also been suggested that the International Catholic tion of all professional organizations of Catholics, which may later form a community encompassing the

At the conference at Konstanz, speakers expressed the opinion that speakers expressed the opinion that the proper preliminary conditions exist to warrant the holding of the Congress that has been called to meet at Wurzburg. Leopold Kunschak, M. P., representing the Austrian Catholic Workmen, dispussing this quastion said.

entire world.

cussing this question said :
"Now is the time to replace the atmosphere of hostility and revenge by one of peace and justice, eliminating all deeds of violence. The sublime peaceful thoughts of the Holy Father must be supported and carried out by the Catholic workmen. They must take the initiative in bringing about the reconciliation of nations. Thereby the Catholic cause will be rendered the greatest

FLEMISH AND IRISH

By Rev. J. Van der Heyden All through the agitation in Bel-

gium against the supremacy of the French language over the Flemish, Flemish writers have laid great stress upon the affinity between their people's fight for the maintenance of their language and culture and the fight in this connection it was related to the construction of buildings devoted to religious purposes throughout the country during the coming spring and summer in the language and culture.

In this connection it was related to the money necessary to begin preparations for the construction of buildings devoted to religious purposes throughout the country during the coming spring and summer in the language and culture. and the fight in Ireland for "Home Rule." The setting-up of the Irish Free State has turned the Flemish people's eyes with more eagerness than ever towards the Green Isle, encouraging them in their own battle for the Flamandization of the State University of Ghent that has just been fought out to a finish in the Chamber of Deputies and—won. Past researches into the history of both Ireland and Flanders are re called and popularized and new ones made, to set forth the century-old connection between the Flemish and the Irish people.

IRISH AND BELGIANS CONNECTIONS

Such sayings as "There is no country in Europe with which the Irish have been more intimately connected than with Belgium;" and "There is scarcely a town in Belgium that has not some monument recording the bravery of the Irish people," are currently quoted as an earnest of the relationship of the two nations.

I have before me a book "Erin. written by a Fleming who glories in Life problems.... the fact that his ancestor Thomas McEoin was one of the "Wild Geese" who fought with the Irish Brigade in Flanders in the first half of the XVIII. century. The work's purpose is to increase his Flemish fellow-citizens' admiration and love for Ireland. Translated into English, it would undoubtedly warm up the Irish people's affection for Flanders. It refreshes the reader's memory to many an intermost interesting thing she saw in New York, she said was St. Patrick's tical and the profane history of the athedral. two peoples so closely knitted through the common bonds of the

century gave rise to the "Gheel a town that is one vast asylum for poor unfortunates bereft of reason. They are boarded and lodged at the homes of the people

and left to walk about unhindered, every citizen, young and old, being trained to look after them. St. Dymphna was followed by hundreds of Irish missionaries who helped to spread the Faith in Bel-gium from the VII. to the X. cen-tury. Thirty-four of these share with her the honors of the altars, and the Mechlin Cathedral church, over which Cardinal Mercier presides, is one of forty temples through which their memory is per-

petuated in the land. The faith which missionaries from the Green Isle brought to our shores from the VII. to the X. century, Irish warriors, by enrolling in the armies that fought the Protestant Dutch invaders commanded by William of Orenge, belond to liam of Orange, helped to preserve in the XVI.

BELGIUM'S DEBT TO IRISH EDUCATOR

But it was not for military honors only that the countrymen of the missionaries who converted the land contended in Belgium; they were also leaders there in the avocations of peace, particularly in scientific fields. Louvain was proud of its three Irish colleges and of the Irishmen who taught at its University. One, Dr. Thomas Stapleton, was its Rector for several terms and another was the celebrated Francis O'Hearn, professor of the immortal Daniel O'Connell, and an ardent protagonist of the Flemish language, writer of Flemish as well as of Irish, French, Latin, English and Italian poetry. Italian poetry.

FLEMINGS IN IRELAND

If throughout the centuries, even since St. Patrick converted the Island to Christianity, of its sons Laborers Congress may prove to be the starting point for a centraliza-tion of all professional organizations and daughters have crossed over into Flanders, Flanders has also sent its children to Ireland. Their descendants are still recognized in the name "Fleming" common in Kilkenny and Tipperary, to which Flemish weavers were brought in the XIV. and in the XV. century respectively. Before those epochs, in the year 1263 a Fleming, Robertus Fleming, was consecrated Bishop of onnor, Ulster.

May these and the many other

recollections of times gone by, con-tribute to maintain between the Flemish and the Irish races those bonds of mutual sympathy so consoling when fortune frowns, so review. thrilling when it smiles

OBERAMMERGAUERS TO GO TO AMERICA

Oberammergau, Feb. 10.-A contract has been signed whereby ninety of the artizans who worked on the production of the Passion Play here production of the Passion Play here last summer will go to America next fall. This step was made necessary because the directors of the Oberammergau Home Arts Company which produces the Passion Play was financially unable Passion Play was financially unable to raise the money necessary to begin preparations for the next devoted to religious purposes

this connection it was re vealed that Anton Lang, the Christus of the play, received 25,000 paper marks for his services during the past summer. Recently Lang had occasion to visit a dentist in Munich and the bill for the latter's work amounted to 200, paper marks or eight times what Lang had received for his presenta-tion of the leading character in one of the most famous productions in the world.

SERMON PREFERENCES OF COLLEGE BOYS

Note Dame, Ind., Feb. 5.— Preachers may find food for thought n the preferences expressed by the student body of Notre Dame in reply to the question "What type of sermon do you prefer?" summary of the answers follows: Explanation of doctrine...... 163

On vices..... Explanation of Epistles and Gospels.....

Many of the boys gave suggestions regarding the treatment of sermon regarding the treatment of sermon matter, and if their views express a universal standard of preference, preachers may find the suggestions helpful. "I like them short and to the point," says one student; and several hint more diplomatically at the same view. "My preference," wrote another, "is for sermons brought down to medors times. not with slang, but without flights of oratory or archaic language." knitted One student says by way of comment: "Too many of them are

CATHOLIC NOTES

John D. Ryan of New York City has been created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, according to an announcement made

London, Feb. 16.—Copies of the American book on birth control called "Family Limitation" are to be destroyed, as ordered by a London magistrate. An appeal from the magistrate's order has been dismissed by the court.

Madrid, Feb. 10.-The Spanish press has commented favorably upon the plans for the foundation of a Spanish-American University.
These plans have now received the approval of the government, the king and the various American associations of Spain.

Rev. James H. Burns, newly appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Syracuse, N. Y., in answer to an urgent appeal which he made for funds to build a new church, has received an offer of \$30,000 from John K. Mullen, a mine owner of Denver. Mr. Mullen is a native of Father Burns' parish.

Paris, Feb. 7.—An actor who, in the garb of a Catholic priest, attended to recite an alleged conession of a well known artist, was badly beaten by members of an audience in Metz. A workingman in a front seat dragged the actor off the stage, amid shouts of approval from the audience, members of which resented the attempt to substitute irreverence for amusement

Father Jose Aglue, S. J., Director of the Jesuit Observatory in the Philippines, has won distinction by his scientific work. His "Philippine Cyclones" is regarded as a classic by oriental navigators, and has been translated into several languages. He is the inventor of the world famous "barocyclonometer," by which storms can be foretold.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Rev. Walter J. Dwight, S. J., literary edito of America, the National Catholic review died on Thursday of heart disease at the Jesuit Novitiate, St. Andrew's on-Hudson, in Poughkeepsie. He was fifty years old. Father Dwight was born at Agawam, Mass., and entered the Society of Jesus in 1894. He was a contributor to periodicals in addition to his work for the

A fund of \$1,000,000 for the erection of Catholic High schools in Rhode Island is to be raised by sub-scription from the Catholics of that State, according to announcement made here by the Right Rev. William A. Hickey, Bishop of Prov-idence. The Bishop declared that, while years ago a High School was regarded as a luxury, today it has become a necessity so much as to warrant great sacrifices for its

Following are the expenditures United States: Catholics, \$14,000,-000; Episcopalians, \$10,000,000; Northern Methodists \$9,000,000; Baptists, \$8,500,000: Presbyterians \$6,0 0,000; Congregationalist, \$2, 500,000; Lutherans, \$2,500,000; and other denominations, \$6,000,000.

Yokohama, Feb. 7.-Many members of the higher nobility of Japan were included among converts to the Catholic Church last year and the decision of the Government, despite the opposition of the bonzes, to send a personal representative to the Vatican is regarded as one of the most favorable signs yet of the vigor of Catholicity in the Island Empire. In one single parish in Tokio there were two hundred baptisms during the year; an unprecedent

Panama, Feb. 12.—This city is to be the scene of a great Catholic Convention during the coming year. This will be an event of more than ordinary significance, since only a few years ago Panama was the meeting place of the Protestant Church Convention at which plans were laid for the vast work of propaganda and proselytism which has been carried on by the Protestant sects throughout Latin-America during the last few years, with such grave results. The coming Catholic Convention is intended to offset the harm done by the Protestant sects.

Denver, Feb. 5.—An effective method of bringing non-Catholics to lectures in the Catholic Church has been evolved by the Rev. William Ryan of St. Catherine's Church. Two weeks before the beginning of his lectures Father Ryan distributed printed post cards. Ryan distributed printed post cards to his parishioners, each card containing a courteous invitation to the recipient to attend the lectures. The cards were then sent by parishioners to their non-Catholic friends. No cards were mailed anonymously. The result was that Father Ryan lectured to a thronged auditorium of interested listeners

CHRISTINE FABER Authoress of "A Mother's Sacrifice." etc. CHAPTER VII. MACHINATIONS

The storm continued, growing each moment in fierceness; torrents of rain accompanied the shrieking wind, and at intervals, when a temporary lull ensued, and the elements seemed to have ended their strife, it was only to break forth again with more appalling

During one of these lulls a man started up from a hedge by the road-side, as if he had been seeking protection from the storm; but he also seemed to have had another motive than shelter, for instead of looking for a more desirable covert, he stood in the attitude of listen-The night was too dark to discern even the outline of a passing form, but the brief subsiding of the tempest enabled him to hear dis-tinctly, and just as the wild strife of the elements was about again to begin, he heard approaching the hurried tramp of men. Veering to the side, he waited until they had passed, recognizing by their voices, and fragments of their conversation, consisting mostly of anathe on the storm, that they were English soldiers. He dropped into the train, the darkness screening him from observation.

Drenched, and heartily tired from their conflict with the wind and rain and the toil of a journey over a difficult road, the party halted after a half hour's march at a sort of country hotel. It was of rather pretentious size for the unassuming little country place in which it was situated, and bore evidence in its well-lighted windows and broad, illuminated doorway, of unusual commodation for wayfarers. Into this building passed Captain Dennier and his men with their prisoner, and closely followed by Tighe a Vohr. He who had surreptitiously joined them kept in the shadow, but in such a position that, without being himself seen, he could observe the men as they passed within the portal. When the door was shut upon the last of the soldiers, he turned suddenly and walked back as rapidly as the storm would allow him, by the road he had just pursued. He needed no light to guide him on his way, and the elements beating about him were in unison with the battle waging in his own heart. Hatred, remorse, and a wretched feeling of despair made him sometimes fling open the tattered coat that covered his naked breast, and lift the well-worn hat from his shaggy head that the wind might cool his inward fever. After intervals when his thoughts grew maddening in their intensity, a curse or a groan escaped him, and he clenched his hands and beat his

osom in fruitless agony. Thus journeying, he arrived at length on the outskirts of a village. Threading the deserted streets with quickened gait, he stopped before one of a row of plain little cottages. Raising the latch, he gave a peculiar signal; it brought at once to the door a man in a gaudy dressinggown, and with coarse sandy hair oristling from under a nightcap. The light shining from an adjoining apartment revealed him distinctly.

'It's time for you to arrive was his salutation, as he admitted the new-comer. The latter scowled.

"Have a care, Morty Carter, for I'm a desperate man tonight. I did your dirty work, and I've come for the reward you promised."

"Easy, now, easy, and we'll see. Come in here and we'll talk the matter over."

He led the way to the open room. seating himself at a little table covered with papers in disordered arrangement, and motioned his visitor to a chair near. Then, appearing to notice for the first ne the dripping condition of the latter, he rose, and going to a cupboard, brought forth a bottle and glass. Pouring out an unusually large quantity of the liquor, he tendered it to his guest. It was angrily pushed away.

until you come to terms. I've done your work, your divil's work, an' now am I to see Cathleen, or not?" He rose in his fierce eagerness,

dripping garments unpleasantly maudlin sentiment, he left the assailed Mr. Carter's sensitive room.

"Sit down, man, and don't be so unreasonable. Give me time to think, and tell me how you succeeded—but no; I'll not hear a word from you, and I'll not speak one word to you, until you take that to keep out the cold you'll get after this wetting. Take it Rick." He held the glass almost to the miserable creature's lips, and spoke in a coaxing tone. It was a tone so foreign to him, and it was assumed with such awkward grace, that he to whom it was addressed laughed

in mockery.
"When did you oil your tongue so, Carter? but you're wasting its sweetness on me

Carter quelled his rising passion

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE wretch, and folding his arms, stood dying man, scarcely a breath back in a resolute attitude. The temptation was strong to one who had not tasted food for hours, and the sparkle of the liquor as it lit up the sparkle of the liquor as it lift up the glass, and its stimulating odor, conquered Rick of the Hills. He raised the tumbler and quaffed its contents at a draught. Morty Carter smiled; then he stepped forward with alactity, and resumed the chair he had left

"Now tell me, Rick, how you acceeded." 'I went, asyou told me, an' prowled unobserved about the priest's house till I saw Carroll O'Donoghue an' Tighe a Vohr go in; then I posted away to Casey's an' told Captain

Dennier. It wasn't long till the soldiers were at Father Meagher's, an' keeping guard outside the house as well as in it; Carroll tried to as well as in it; Carroll tried to escape by the back door of the kitchen but I spotted him, an' gave the alarm to the soldiers that were almost next him. After that, I waited on the road till the soldiers passed with him, then I followed, and the soldiers into Casey's." an' watched them go into Casey's.''
Carter rubbed his hands. "Well

Carter rubbed his hands. "Well done, Rick."
"Aye, it's well done for you, Morty Carter, but it's hell's own work for me; my soul was black enough before, but how is it now? I tell you,—" roused into his old fierceness by the tenor of his thoughts—"I'll do no more of it. Tell me where Cathleen is, an' I'll beg my way to her. You promised to tell me if I succeeded in this, keep your word."

'Never fear me, I'll keep my promise; but I have a word or two to say. But drink, man, to keep out the cold."

nis penitent, and the woman and the say respectfully retired, but only to the outer apartment.

Again he poured from the bottle, and again, more easily tempted than before, because of his recent potation, poor, miserable Rick quaffed the contents.

"Do you see, now," resumed carry Carter, drawing his chair closer to leen. his visitor, and speaking in a confidential whisper, "it'll not be safe for you nor me till Carroll O'Donoghue is hung-the evidence is pretty sound against him—and then the property will be mine, and maybe her dainty ladyship Miss McCarthy wouldn't mind becoming Mrs.

Carter. Despite Rick's rapidly increasing maudlin condition, there arose within him amazement and indignation at such an aspiration on the part of his companion, and he started from his chair, but finding himself too unsteady to stand, he

sunk into it again,
"She wouldn't look at you, Carter, if you had all Ireland to your back; and I'd be sorry if she would. Again Carter, by an effort, con-

trolled his rising anger.
"Maybe she won't be able to help herself; maybe she'll be glad to accept me when she knows—" he stooped forward and whispered in Rick's ear. It had the effect of completely sobering him for a moment. He jumped to his feet, this time able to stand without even

the support of the chair. "Are you man, or divil, Morty Carter, to plot the like of that? And do you think I'll lend myself to that scheme for you? I did as bad for you twenty-five years ago, but it wasn't the hellish work then that it would be now. No, you'll never count on me for that; and the tongue that would utter that lie

ought to be blasted forever.

you will, and then I'll keep my she was more, father, for I loved word with you; then you shall see her; but she wouldn't listen when Cathleen, and have peace and pros- I'd spake of that; her heart was set perity to boot. But if you refuse me, never shall you see Cathleen, never shall you know her fate, and you shall swing for the murder at always if it wasn't for the lonesom

B—; I swear it."

The sudden sobriety of Rick had as suddenly yielded to his former condition, and confused by the as suddenly yielded to his former condition, and confused by the horror of Carter's proposition, and the fear caused by the latter's de-termined attitude, he yielded to all the weakness of his wretched state.

"For the love of God, Morty "You'd play on my weakness again, as you did many a toime before. No, I'll have none of it you. Have you a heart, man—"

Utterly overcome, he dropped is head on the table and his head on the table and cried like a child. Carter looked at nim contemptuously for a moment. bending across the table till his hot then, knowing that a sound drunken breath and the steam from his sleep would speedily succeed all this

CHAPTER VIII.

FATHER O'CONNOR "Will he ever come?" The words were spoken by a man ho seemed to be in the agony of death, his pallid face, more ghastly pallid because of the contrast its bandage about the temples, was contracted into an expression of intense pain, and his large, black eyes burned with the fire of a

escaped them.
"Will he ever come?"

The words were repeated with a sadly pathetic force, and he struggled to free one of his hands from the coverlet, and raise it to his head; it was bandaged, and before he had half succeeded in his task he had dropped it with a moan of intense pain.

'He will come, acushla," whispered the woman at his side, as she gently covered the poor helpless

Father Meagher, God bless him, never disappointed one of us yet, an'

little party in the doorway; a respectful falling back to make way for some one, and Father O'Connor entered, his dusty garb and perspiring face giving evidence of somewhat long and hasty travel.

"At last," murmured the sufferer; and the woman respect-

fully courtesying to the priest, said

We were expecting Father Meagher, your riverence."

"He sent me in his place,"
answered the clergyman as he drew
a stool to the bedside and seated himself.

The wondering faces in the doorway had disappeared, withdrawn to one of the neighbors' houses while the priest should be closeted with his penitent, and the woman and

ment.
"You are badly hurt, my man," said the priest, kindly.
"I am, your riverence: I got my

death wound; but I'd not mind it if it wasn't for the two I left in Ballycarry, my old mother and Cath-

For an instant his eyes were dim with tears, then, as if even in that final moment he deemed such an emotion unmanly, he stifled it by a convulsive effort, and continued :

"I'd give my heart's blood for Ireland, an' count it little. When the news of the rising in Kildare came to us I was for joining the boys at once, an' I did, though me mother strove to hinder me with her prayers an' her entreaties, an'

Cathleen tried hard to keep me."
Again he paused, because of the emotion which would have unmanned him, and Father O'Connor said with firm persuasiveness:
"You must stop this, my poor

fellow; you are too weak to talk in that strain. "No father! for the love of Heaven let me go on. My heart's burstin' with all I'm thinkin', an' it'll be a relief to spake my thoughts to you, for you'll not revale them. Cathleen came to us when she was a baby—a man named Morty Carter brought her." Father O'Connor gave a slight start. "He brought her for my mother to take care of, saying that she was an orphan niece of his an' that he was an orphan income. of his, an' that he was flyin' with her from her father's people, because they wanted the child to make her a Protestant, an' he was in mortal dread that they'd ever find her. My mother was a widow then, and I her only child, was eight years old. The infant was to be called by our name, Kelly, an' she was to be told nothin' beyant that Carter was her you know sister to me, an' whin she grew up

> ness my mother'd have without Again he was forced to pause from exhaustion and pain, and the priest, leaving him for a moment, went to the outer room to learn if a

on other things-it was in the

convent where she went to school,

an' where she'd be willin' to stay

"No, your riverence," said the man, "he begged us not to get a docthor, only the priest; an' sure it's little good the docthor could do

him anyhow."
Father O'Connor could not help mentally agreeing with the observa-tion, but he insisted on a messenger being dispatched immediately for the nearest physician, and returning to the sufferer, he held to his lips the drink of cold water which the latter craved.

"I'm stronger, father," he said, letting his head drop back on the pillow with a sigh of relief, "the pain is easier." Then, pausing to draw a deep breath, he resumed: "It's two months now since I said good-by to my mother and Cathleen, since I joined the boys. I thought we'd do great things for Ireland, we were all so hot an' eager to be we were all so hot an' eager to be that attack on the barracks. I was that attack on the barracks. I was own white hue presented to the blood stains just showing beneath a bandage about the temples, was woman was endeavoring in simple, and trust him entirely. The other was endeavoring and trust him entirely. The other was constant to anxiety about her was constant and the barracks, and if it wasn't for anxiety about her was constant aggravated by the fact that he was aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be any part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they'd have aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they aggravated by the fact that he was part of a command ordered to be one of the captain's daring they aggravated by the fact that he was part of Carter quelled his rising passion by an effort, and again tendering the liquor, he said, less persuasively, however: "Refuse it or not as you will, but you'll get no answer from me until you take it, and until I hear what you've done; nor shall I listen to you until you drink it." He set the glass down where the tempting fume could ascend into the face of the poor, half-famished

A middle-aged kindly-faced woman was endeavoring in simple, uncouth fashion to soothe him, and uncouth fashion to soothe him, and in the dress of an Irish laborer stood sorrowfully looking on. To the rear of the bed in an open doorway were grouped a half dozen sad, expectant, wondering the set the glass down where the tempting fume could ascend into the necessity of silence for the laboration in simple, then think a power of him, and trust him entirely. The other think and trust him entirely. The other think a power of him, and trust him

He paused to recover his gasping breath, and when he resumed, his voice was thick and hoarse. "Altogether it would have been a great document for the government to get hold of, an' somehow I didh't like the look in Carter's eyes when he took it, but maybe I was wrong."

Again he paused and in response Again he paused, and in response to the priest's whispered admoni-

tion, said, when once more he had recovered sufficient strength; "Yes, father, I will be quick now, for I have only this to say; will you tell Morty Carter all that I told you about Cathleen? he can't blame me for tellin' you, as you are a priest, and he knows that I never told whin he hears of this case where it was a fight wid the soldiers, he'll fly like the lightnin'; but it's a good step away, an' the messenger's not step away, an' the messenger's not along gone."

To tellin you, as you are a priest, and he knows that I never told mortal before, anything save that Cathleen was a cousin of my own—I never told that Carter was here There was a movement among the title party in the doorway; a espectful falling back to make way or some one, and Father O'Connor his dusty garb and regret.

support to my poor ould mother?
Cathleen will not leave her till she dies; I know she'll not."
The whole of his poor, struggling soul seemed to be in his pleading eyes as he turned them on the pitying fee shove him.

ing face above him.
"Yes, my poor fellow," answered
the priest, "I shall do all you ask?" "An one thing more—will you write to Cathleen? I'll not ask you to make the journey to see her; it yould be too far for your reverence out write to her, an' the love in my heart for her never left it, an' how, whin she's one day afore the althar givin' her pure young heart to God foriver, she will not forget to pray for William Kelly. An' say to my mother, father, that I lave her the love of

my dyin' heart.' He was utterly exhausted, and the priest looked in some dismay at the ghastly countenance, and the scarcely breathing form; but the poor fellow rallied once more, and asked with painful eagerness:
"Will you promise that also,

father?"
"Yes, all that you ask."
"Thank God!" he had freed his hands from the coverlet and he strove to clasp them in hisgratitude but they fell helplessly on the bed. "I can prepare to die now," h said, "there's a load off my mind.

He motioned for another drink, and then signified his desire to make his confession. On its conclusion the doctor arrived, and instantly pronounced the case hopeless. Death would ensue within the next twelve hours.

The dying man caught the half-whispered words, and he smiled. I am not afraid to go now," he , "an' somehow I think it's best. Sure it was glorious to get my death striking a blow for old Ireland.

I shall return," the priest said to the woman and her male compan-ion, who had entered the room with the doctor; the latter having given some brief directions about the treatment of the wounded man, departed with the clergyman.

Groups of men and women were everywhere; on the road, in the doorways, and everywhere with the same melancholy and somewhat defiant expression of countenance. Gloomy determination looked from every brow, and a fierce animosity gleamed from every eye. conversation was always in tones, but it was accompanied at times by a bodeful shaking of the ought to be blasted forever."

For an instant Carter quailed before this sudden and unexpected resistance; then recovering his wonted boldness, he said:

In this, an' he came regularly to see us. We were very happy, for Cathleen was the same as an own work of the same as an own within the growth and his companion, who, as the parish doctor, was well known, and ardently liked because of his sym-pathy with the Irish cause and his kindness to the poor, though he was himself a Protestant, and descended

from an aristocratic family.
"This is bad business," he said to Father O'Connor, when the two had gone beyond seeing and hearing distance of the groups they had passed. The priest did not answer; he was absorbed in perplexing thought of Morty Carter. The

excited thoughts he continued: "A country badly governed will ever be a thorn in the side of the dominant country, and there will be agitations, and risings, and blood-spilling till England either wipes us entirely from the face of the earth, or leaves us to legislate for ourselves; but she has trampled upon us until in our misery we have turned, and now she would crush us out. Yet, with all her power she could not do it; by Heaven! she could not do it, if there was not

strong. We can't do much only die summoned to attend Sergeant for the old land. They beat us back Hooper's little daughter. The child was very sick, and the father's today when we made the attack on the barracks, and if it wasn't for anxiety about her was considerably

"Some escaped Australian convict, I believe. I did not hear the name. But, father, how excited you are! does my news affect you?"

The priest was violently trembling, and the perspiration stood thickly upon his face. It was some moments before he could speak, and then his voice sounded husky and strenge. and strange.

TO BE CONTINUED

A SEVRES VASE

By Florence Gilmore

St. Bonaventure's parish was the richest in the city, and the richest and most prominent women in it formed the Tabernacle Guild. They did careful and beautiful work, for love of their Eucharistic Lord, and if they seemed to forget that Christ belonged to a humble village home, as well as to the house of King David, the failing was a compara-

tively harmless one.

It was not often that a new member was received, and then only by invitation and with the consent of all the old ones; but on a Thursday morning, late in November, Father Johnston brought a woman into the sewing-room, introduced her as Mrs. Capretta, and quietly announced that she had spoken to him about joining the Guild, and that he had assured her she would be most welcome. She was an acquisition, he told the ladies, for she had done tabernacle work in Rome for one of the great churches; he explained, also, that she had just come back to the city with her mother, and as they were living in a hotel she would have ample time or good works.

The women were too well bred to be other than cordial, and too greatly amused by Father Johnston's temerity to feel very indignant. So Mrs. Capretta was given an altar-cloth to hem, and the place of honor beside Mrs. Baker, the president, who carried on a rather labored conversation with her during the remaining half-hour of the

meeting. Across the sewing table from them sat Mrs. Norton, who had decided opinions on every subject and was never slow to express them. Seeing that Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Capretta were talking together and paying no heed to her, she said, undertone, to the woman at her left:

'Priests do such strange things! What was Father Johnston thinking

of!"
"I don't know when anything has amused me as much! Evidently he had no doubt that we would all be delighted to get any new member, her friend said, with a low laugh. "If he does such a thing two or three times he'll ruin his Guild,"

Mrs. Norton said, rather hotly. Her friend laughed again, and said, half-seriously: "What rights has he here? He's only the pastor."

Mrs. Norton tried to glare at her. "Don't preach to me in that under-hand way!" she retorted, laughing

in spite of herself.

Mrs. Capretta was younger than any of the other members-about twenty-eight or thirty years of age -and slight, and almost girlish in appearance. She did not seem to feel at all shy, or to be in the least awed by the wealth and aristocratic promptly to a second meeting, and a third, and was always the same: pleasant, capable, but somewhat aloof from the others. A few of the women were attracted by her most of them were not interested Only Mrs. Norton disliked her. She confided her feeling to Mrs. Baker the third time Mrs. Capretta

"You dislike her!" Mrs. Baker echoed in surprise. "I can't imagine why. Surely she is as thought of Morty Carter. The little physician appeared not to mind the absence of a reply; following the bent of his own foolish, but her eyes annoy me every time I look at her. People with those big, bright blue eyes are always horribly stubborn," Mrs.

Norton said. Mrs. Baker was greatly amused. What a strange idea!" she exclaimed, and laughingly added: "Do you know, since you have called my attention to Mrs. Capretta's eyes, it occurs to me they are very like your own. Truly, I mean it!"

turned, and now she would crush us out. Yet, with all her power she could not do it; by Heaven! she could not do it, if there was not treachery among ourselves."

The vehemence of the last words startled Father O'Connor from his reverie.

"What do you mean, Doctor Day?" he asked with some surprise.
"Why, early this morning, before "mean it!"

"Nonsense! Don't dare to say such a thing!" Mrs. Norton cried.
"Surely you don't mean to imply that I am stubborn."
"No, no! I wouldn't imply such a thing for the world; but, of course, we both know that you are," Mrs. Baker answered. The two were the best of friends and delighted to tease each other. lighted to tease each other.

Mrs Norton laughed, but did not

Mrs Norton laughed, but did not defend herself. After a short silence Mrs. Baker said, in another tone: "We have business to discuss today. Every one is here now, so it would be well to begin."

"What is the business?" Mrs. Norton inquired.
"Oh, it's a long story; you will

hear with the rest," Mrs. Baker answered gently. Then, having rapped on the table for silence, she addressed the meeting: "We must make up our minds how we will raise money for the fine new will raise money for the fine new will raise money for the fine new yestments. You know we promised Father Johnston to pay for all of them, and he told me a few days ago that he wishes us to raise the money in January, as he has already B. Leonard Sast John St. Quebec. Que

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pay the bill in February or March. I warned him that every one is as poor as a church mouse so soon after Christmas, but he paid no heed. Now, what shall we do? Has any one a good idea to bring to

For a time the ideas were nega-

Mrs. Norton said emphatically:
"Whatever we do, let's have no
bazaar. They are old-fashioned,
and commonplace, and noisy, and

troublesome."
"What an indictment!" Mrs.
Baker exclaimed; and added, after
a slight pause, "We spoke of a
concert, but I think it, too, would
be a mistake. We should not like
to offer anything but the best, and
if we were to pay a thousand dollars, more or less, to an artist,
what would be left for the vestment bill?"
Then Miss O'Neill, a thin little

Then Miss O'Neill, a thin little woman sitting at the end of the sewing table, began to speak. Every one listened attentively, because she was famous for original, if not always practical, ideas on every conceivable subject. "The trouble with bazaars is that among the things offered for sale there is never, by any chance, anything that any one wants: elaborate aprons, doll-size; fancy articles which have no imaginable use; funny, fat pincushions, and stale home-made raise his bid again and again until candy. Now, I suggest that each the vases were his. Neither did one of us should give or beg—or, better, give and beg—some really fine old things. Let's gather them slipped quietly from the room, together in an attractive, fashion-able place, and auction them off among our friends and acquaint-ances. Remember, I don't mean trash; I mean things that we have treasured, and other people will gladly buy. Everything old-fash-ioned is at a premium now."

than half in earnest.
"Make a sacrifice!" Miss O'Neill counseled, laughing in her turn; but she added seriously; "It wouldn't hurt any of us to make

It was Mrs. Norton who spoke ext: "I think your plan is a splendid one. We ought to make a great deal of money. I must admit, however, that I am not pining to make a sacrifice. Somehow, I have never cared for them. I have a Sevres vase that I will give. It is beautiful, but I hate the sight of it.
No one can deny that it will sell as

well as if I hated to part with it."

"If we decide on Miss O'Neil's plan, I will give half a dozen Chinese cups which my aunt brought home some years ago," Mrs. Baker said.

"Oh, I have seen them! They are lovely!" Miss O'Neill cried. One after another heartily approved of the auction as a means of raising money and offered to give something of value. When it was Mrs. Capretta's turn, Mrs. Baker was quick to say that she was too new a member to be called upon for a donation; but Mrs. Capretta did not wish to be excused. "I have a pretty old Florentine mirror which will send, and I think that I can promise an offering from my mother," she said.

It was arranged to hold the sale on the twenty-fifth of January, at half-past eight o'clock in the even-ing, in one of the parlors of the new Linton Hotel; and after a great discussion the members agreed to serve ice cream and cake, without charge, to all their patrons.

When the twenty-fifth of January | that for a good American? saker, and tv members of the sewing circle went to the Linton Hotel at nine o'clock in the morning to receive and un-pack the donations which were which were pouring in. Early in the afternoon Mrs. Norton joined them, to help in arranging them conveniently and attractively and to assist in the decoration of the room with dozens of roses which one of the members

Mrs. Norton flitted about, admiring and advising, but allowing the others to do most of the work, which, as she laughingly admitted, was quite to her taste. After a and after the warmest dispute we defeat. The smooth forehead, the time she said to Mrs. Baker; "I had ever had, each angrily took puckered eyebrows and the wrinkled

once. "The roses look lovely as they are; there is no need to rearrange them," she said impa-

After a few moments Mrs. Baker went to a cupboard in the corner and go out Mrs. Norton's vase, which she placed near the centre of a table reserved for their choicest

Looking laughingly at Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Baker was amazed by the expression of her face. Every trace of her habitual easy smile had disappeared. She was staring at the vases with hig, startled, incredulous eyes which slowly filled with tears. When, at last, she turned to Mrs. Baker it was to say strange, inexplicable things.

"I'll wager it was Mrs. Capretta who sent that vase," she said.

"Not Mrs. Capretta. She gave the mirror; the vase had her mother's card enclosed with it," Mrs. Baker told her.

minded me so much of her that I could not bear to look at you. It could not bea

Mrs. Baker told her.
"It's all the same," Mrs. Norton insisted: and after a long pause, she went on, "I have been ridiculously stupid. I might have guessed it long ago, for from the first I could not bear to look at her. And—and her mother is an invalid—didn't some one say so?"

I have heard that she is," Mrs.

Baker answered, completely mysti-

ising, however, to return in time for the opening of the sale. As soon as she entered the room in the evening she asked Mrs. Baker that the pair of vases might be auctioned first. Mrs. Baker had no objection, carrying the vases with them.

As soon as she reached home Mrs. Norton wrapped the vases carefully in tissue paper and packed them in a strong box, which she addressed to Mrs. Nelson Burleigh, at the Winchester Hotel. Then, although it was growing late, she went to her

"Dear Jane, I have been very sorry for years and years. Have you? Please accept both vases with your sister's love. "Lucy."

At half past eight o'clock the next morning Mrs. Norton sent one of the servants to the Winchester Hotel with both note and box, and before they had had time to be delivered there began to watch eagerly for an answer. She had an appointment with the dentist for ten o'clock, but joyfully cancelled that, and one with her dressmaker for a quarter after eleven, but telephoned that she could not keep it, and did not care when her dresses were finished. It was shortly after ten o'clock when the housemaid knocked at her door and gave her Mrs. Capretta's card.

you. Will you come with me to our rooms? You will come, won't

Mrs. Norton did not reply at once. Instead, she put her hands on Mrs. Capretta's shoulders and looked squarely into her face. "You annoyed me from the first because you reminded me strongly of your mother; but I never dreamed—"
"Didn't you know me, Aunt
Lucy?" Mrs. Capretta asked, in

cards five years ago from

Florence "I-I just glanced at them and tore them up," Mrs. Norton con-

wants you very much.

"Of course she does! I don't think any sisters were ever more devoted than we, and I am certain none ever quarrelled as much. When each of us insisted on having both of Grandmother's Sevres vases, time she said to Mrs. Baker; "I don't see my vase. I sent it early this morning."

It came. I was afraid it might be broken and put it aside for safe-keeping. It is beautiful! As soon as I have arranged these flowers I'll place it conspicuously on that first table. I have something curious to show you in connection with it—something very curious!"

Mrs. Norton was interested at once. "The roses look lovely as had ever had, each angrily took one, why, I was sorry, even then. In fact I was sorry, before it came to that about having begun to insist on having both, but I didn't like to give in. Your mother was stubborn, and I—was a little stubborn, too; so that was how it happened thirty years ago. I've missed her every day, dear. I've missed her so much that there's no spirit left in me, and if I can but once. "The roses look lovely as hold her in my arms once more result was his masterviece of hold her in my arms once more we'll be uninterestingly and "Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. monotonously peaceful for the rest of our lives, for it takes two to quarrel and I've had enough. She may have everything she wants."

Doctor Sekyli and Mr. Hyde. There was exaggeration in order to emphasize his point.

The countenance very, very often tells its own story. We see in it

George Barton in America

The other day a Philadelphia urist commenting upon certain in-idents of a murder trial which resulted in what was virtually a perversion of justice said that drama should be absolutely and rigorously excluded from the court room. At first blush this sounds reasonable Baker answered, completely mystified.
Without offering any explanation Mrs. Norton soon went home, promising, however, to return in time.

Drama cannot be excluded from the court room for the simple reason that drama is life. It would be much easier to suppress air and light than it would be to suppress these human emotions which commonly come under the head of drama and which are more likely to be emphasized in the courts than anywhere else.

The daily newspapers are sup-osed to mirror the life about us, posed to mirror the life about us, and it only needs a glance at the first pages any day in the week to see that life is teeming with the thing called drama which the learned judge would hide from the sight of the tier the intervention of the sight of the tier the sight of the true, who sit in the jury box and who are under a solemn promise to render a verdict according to the law and the evidence. The mere mention of the word "verdict" con-jures up many and conflicting emoif was growing late, she went to her desk, and after staring motionless the useless things we had bought at former ones. You are asking a great deal, it seems to me," some one objected, laughing, but more one objected, laughing, but more one objected and those who are near and the mention of the word "verdict" condesk, and after staring motionless at a sheet of paper for a quarter of an hour or longer, wrote with a trembling hand:

"Dear Jane, I have been very situation them there is not a dramatic distribution." situation then there is no such thing on this revolving globe.

It has often been said that every man has in him the material for at least one book, and by the same token it may be claimed that his life, from the cradle to the grave, is one great drama. It may have a happy or an unhappy ending. depends chiefly upon himself, and upon the kind of a life he chooses to ive. It may be useful or it may be sinful. It may be bright or it may be sordid. These things are affect-ed by character, disposition and environment, but even with the east of us there is some drama.

Charles Dickens was in the habit of roaming about the streets of London, and it is claimed that many of his characters and plots were Mrs. Norton went slowly down-stairs, and on entering the morning said that some of his stories were room took Mrs. Capretta's hands in her cold, trembling ones without ly the same way that life itself is saying a word, . sometimes sordid. He utilized the material that he found at hand. It is true that he exaggerated and that he emphasized often to the extent of over-emphasis, but it was in this way that he obtained his effects, and created characters that remain fixed in the mind of the reader. Some critics have said that he was a caricaturist, but if we admit that we must remember that caricature often strikingly reveals truth.

commonplace mind are the teeming 5,000,000 commonplace. To the thinker, each one, man, woman and the world over. He answers the child, black, brown or white, native or foreign, is created in the image and likeness of his Maker. That thought instantly raises the least of mrs. Capretta laughed a little, They are created free and equal, you will come to see Mother! She wants you very much? them to a position of nobility.

The faces of many of those we meet in the streets or in the subways tell their own story of the inevitable drama of life. In one we see success, in another failure; in one triumph and in another

may have everything she wants."

"She doesn't want anything but you, Aunt Lucy," Mrs. Capretta said sweetly, "Let's go to her; she is waiting for us."

"The countenance very, very often tells its own story. We see in it defeated ambition, thwarted love, hate, envy, lust, jealousy, cupidity, greed, selfishness, avarice, goodness and self-abnegation. The records a table reserved for their choicest pieces.

"I don't see anything curious about that," Mrs. Norton complained. "It looks just as it has as long as I can remember."

"Wait. That is only half," Mrs. Baker rejoined smilingly. She was amused by Mrs. Norton's childish eagerness.

Slowly and very deliberately she went back to the cupboard and took from it a second vase, exactly like the one Mrs. Norton had given, and placed it on the table beside its mate. "See, we have a pair of them!" she exulted. "Aren't they beauties!"

said sweetly, "Let's go to ner; she is waiting for us."

When they were seated in her amused smile: "It must have seemed odd to you, as well as to the other members, when a stranger and vou had organized it together, so she begged me to join it. We did not know until I went to the the one Mrs. Norton had given, and placed it on the table beside its mate. "See, we have a pair of them!" she exulted. "Aren't they beauties!"

Sald sweetly, "Let's go to ner; she is waiting for us."

When they were seated in her at must have seemed odd to you, as well as to the other members of the Society of Friends constitute an index to the practise of those rules which lay stress upon the importance of brotherly love. The glutton satisfies his appetite and shows it in the grossness of his to it. I took for granted that you would recognize me. As you did not speak, we concluded that you were still angry."

"I did not dream of your relationship to Jane, though you repaired."

The incidents of actual and every day life have in them the making of penalties.

great drama. Some of them are simple enough, but all drama is not heroic, and sometimes the humble things are the most poignant and heart breaking. The other day an old couple came from the far West to New York with the purpose of taking a ship that was to carry them to their old home in Europe. For years they had toiled on a farm in South Dakota, and finally the in South Dakota, and finally the day came when they had saved enough from their scanty earnings to take them to their birthplace in Czechoslovakia. They arrived in New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad and were swallowed up in the rush and the roar of the traffic outside the station. Somehow they managed to get down into the subway, but with their bags and bundles they were constantly get. way, but with their bags and bundles they were constantly get-ting in the way of hurrying and

impatient crowds. And then the worst that could happen, happened. They were separated!

All that day the poor man hunted for his wife. He walked the town, cumbered with his baggage. He appealed to first one person and appealed to first one person and then another, and received only wondering stares in return. Finally he turned to the police. The name he gave was almost unpro-nounceable, and the description of his wife vague. She was dressed in holiday attire, with a bright bonnet and a gingham apron. Surely that was specific enough! He could see was specinic enough! He could see her vividly enough in his mind's eye, but it was very, very difficult to make the authorities understand. They did the best they could, however, with such meager details. And at nightfall word was received that a street was received. And at nightfall word was received that a strange woman who answered to part of the description had been found. He was taken to the place, still struggling with his

The wife of his youth, the partner of his joys and sorrows, lay dead on a marble slab in the morgue! In the excitement of losing her hus-band she had become ill, and died in the subway, a victim of heart

There is no need to dwell upon the inconsolable grief of the hus-band. It may be easily pictured. But here is tragedy, in its simple way, quite as thrilling as anything produced upon the mimic stage. Here is the material for a pathetic story for the pen of the genius who has the craftsmanship to tell it as t should be told.

There are other themes, more sordid, that contain all of the elements of inevitable tragedy. Consider the drama of selfishness. Consider the childless marriage. Self-control is admirable, but it quite different from the so called birth control that is being so shamelessly preached by those who would make a virtue of a vice. It may seem easy enough to flaunt the Divine law, but it is not so easy to escape the punishment that comes with the violation of the natural law. In the beginning all seems as merry as a wedding bell. Then comes illness and old age. At a time when they should be reaping the joys that come with a virtuous married life, when the two that have been made one should be surrounded by fine children, they find themselves doomed to a lonely old age, unhonored, uncared for and unsung. The possibilities of such a situation

Lucy?" Mrs. Capretta asked, in surprise.

'Know you? How could I? The last I heard of you, you and your mother were in Sicily, or Sardinia, or some outlandish place! And Capretta? What kind of a name is that for a good American?"

In a slightly different manner our own O. Henry brought out the fact that life is drama. He reveled in New York as the modern Babylon the streets and in the subways of the streets and in the subways of the great metropolis. Only to the commonplace mind are the teeming to take command of the armies of the nations in the greatest War the world has ever known, a War that are boundless. summons, he uses all of the knowl edge at his command, but always in every place bows to an overruling Providence. He is victor, and he retires to private life again, not as a great conqueror, but as a man who has performed a duty which he conceived he owed to himself, to his country and to

the world. If all of this is not drama of the most intense kind then there is no meaning in words. But why multiply instances \(\chi\) The great poet told it all when he declared that "all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players." We are here to do our parts the best we can and then to pass to that more enduring world to receive our rewards and punish-

The Philadelphia jurist was right in insisting that the rules of evi-dence should be followed in the courts, he is to be commended for his indirect thrust at sensationa lawyers who use questionable methods to win their cases, but he is asking the impossible in suggesting that drama shall be kept out of the court room. All life is drama, even if all drama is not life, and life constitutes the every day routine of the court room. routine of the court room

CRIMES AGAINST BIRTHRATE

Paris.—By a vote of 495 to 90, the Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill according to which all crimes against the birthrate and all actions pertaining thereto will hereafter be judged by the correctional courts.
Until now cases of this nature

were judged by the Court of Assizes, that is to say by a popular jury, and experience has shown that in these courts the trial is very long and repression more uncertain because the jury is more easily influenced by the eloquence of the lawyers and by the fear of applying severe

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The bill was vigorously defended issue and the matter is being by Doctor Thibout, deputy of the debated at length in the religious Seine, who denounced among other press. In Stimmen der Zeit, causes of depopulation, immoral literature, corruptive theaters, the war against religious ideas and insufficient repression of Malthusian

McIsaac, ex-cabinet minister and president of the "Ligue de la Plus Grande Famille," and the representatives of the Government also supported the project. The opposition was well as well as a supported the project. ing votes were cast by socialists and

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE CHURCH

By Rev. D. Wilhelm Baron von Capitaine Cologne, Jan. 22.-The much discussed question as to whether or not socialism can be reconciled with Christianity is again occupying the attention of many people in Germany. The matter has been brought to the front just now because of that fact that just after the Revolution, great numbers of working men joined the Socialist organiza-tions without, however, desiring to sever their religious affiliations. Many of them still profess to be members of the Church and do not want to be excluded from the sacraments. On their behalf the claim is made that Socialism is a political movement and, they say, if Socialist leaders manifest anti-religious tendencies they do so as private individuals and the rank and file of the organization have nothing to do with such affairs.

So far, the Bishops of Germany have not, as a body, given any definite instructions or orders on this the mission life.

press. In Stimmen der Zeit, edited by the Jesuits, the Rev. Max Pribilla, S. J., discusses the question "Is the reconciliation of Socialism with Christianity possible?" In general he seems inclined to take the negative view and his discussion places stress upon necessity of taking into consideration any differences that may exist between the principles enunciated by Socialist spokesmen and the actual performance of the party.

BUILT BY MONKS TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Portions of an aqueduct built more that two centuries ago by Franciscan monks and many valuable documents bearing upon life in the Franciscan missions of Texas have been unearthed by scientists of the University of Texas who are investigating ruins uncovered by workmen while excavating for residental foundations near the San Juan Mission.

A veritable garden of Eden surrounded the mission in the early days, according to the pictures painted by the scientists. Tropical flowers and fruits grew in abundance in fields that stretched out from the mission for nearly half a mile, being irrigated by the aque duct system devised by the monks. The water was from the San Antonio River.

The monks, according to manuscripts unearthed, regarded San Juan Mission as the most delightful place in "New Spain." The records give an interesting description of

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If there be joy in the world, cer-tainly the man whose heart is pure

begins to ask questions of him.

enjoys it.—Thomas a Kempis.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAR. 8, 1928

RELIGION A NECESSARY FACTOR IN EDUCATION

From time to time we have called attention to the resolutions of various religious bodies in Ontario on the question of religious instruction "as an integral part of the school curriculum." With startling unanimity they repudiate the basic principle of our educational system which relegated religion; to the home, the Sunday school, and the Church, leaving the school free to devote itself exclusively to secular education. Our Protestant friends have come to accept what has always been the Catholic position, namely, that the divorce of education from religion is disastrous to both.

We have before pointed out that the movement to introduce religious instruction into the Public schools is continent-wide. There are in the United States already 50,000 classes in which religious instruction is given in the school buildings and during school hours; and this in spite of the Constitutional provision which used to be, and often is yet. invoked against religious teaching in the Public schools. What is the Constitution amongstafriends?

In another column we reprint the views of Dr. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education. On the necessity of religion in education he is as clear and semphatic as any Catholic prelate could be. For the latter the wisdom, the constant practice, the unvarying judgment of the Catholic Church is sufficient; though it may be that experience and his own convictions formed therefrom might lead him to advocate quite as ardently the religious element as essential to education even if the Church were silent on the subject. Education is the exreason for his official existence, the atmosphere in which he lives and pronouncement of the Comnecessarily includes in its sweep the schools, the educational institutions, of half a continent, their working and their results. Even though the judgment of such an official should run counter to our own convictions it would still command

He tells us that "education ment is seriously defective." worse had not the same course been inadequacy of any moral training of the population, who were connot having its roots in religion. "Moral philosophy," he says, "is duct of man's mind but not a force to prove the undoing of society; which controls life."

Naturally the United States Comconfine his studies to present day conditions in the United States. He sees American schools against the background of the history of education, not only in ages past, but also of the present and recent

experience of other countries. that France for over half a century | must wait. has banished religion from the State schools, Dr. Tigert avers that this is the most thorough trial of "in the rhapsodical stage" with the experiment of neutral or purely whom he admits his thesis is far Family, which is the model for all secular education. Applying the from popular. The Commissioner authoritative test, By their fruits ye of Education takes his stand beside shall know them, he finds the experi- the Chancellor of one American ment a dismal failure. "In fifty College from whose inaugural adyears," he tells us, "criminality in dress, delivered more than a decade France increased threefold, with ago, he thus quotes:

practically noincrease in the populaus, are from ante-bellum statistics. consideration "the violent increase of crime since the War." He quotes one Professor as saying: 'My prize pupil in morals is the biggest knave in the lot."

"Morality," he wisely comments, " is indeed the worthy helpmate of religion; but history and experience reveal over and over again that it cannot be substituted for religion. Ethical societies have failed to supplant the Church."

Dr. Tigert is quite well aware that his views are not popular amongst educators. But we believe that he is something more than a voice crying in the wilderness; too many thinkers agree with him entirely in his fundamental thesis, and many others are quite convinced that something is radically wrong, though they may not be clear as to just what it is.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, has this to say on the subject :

"Education has been plainly drifting. Except for occasional and widely scattered signs of some comprehension of what is going on. education has remained in that rhapsodical stage that has been characteristic of it, in this country at least, for quite fifty years. Instead of searching, constructive of that day commented on start family prayer this Lent if criticism or a firm hold on fundaand human society and their application to the task of teaching, we have been too much given to tion in the Cardinal's private chapel. contentment with phrase-making Prime Minister Mussolini with all and vain if high sounding words, the members of his Cabinet was . . . Public opinion—so easily imposed upon, so patient, and often

so unaccountably indifferent - is beginning to give evidence of recog- of his energy and devotion to the nition that education, as now commonly organized and carried on, dences of dissatisfaction multiply markedly friendly terms has ever and may be found in England and taken place between a representa-France as well as in the United tive of the Vatican and the Italian States. This indicates that we are Ministers of State. The consensus confronted in education, as in so of opinion, as interpreted by press many other fields of thought and and private comment on the incident, action, by a problem that is not seems to be that the time is rapidly primarily national, but rather approaching for a definite overworld-wide. Both in England and ture toward reconciliation between in France, and, certainly in the Churchand State, and a settlement on United States, education is more mutually satisfactory terms of the costly, more complex, and more delicate and at times dangerous and yet it is apparently less effec- anxiety for over half a century. tive than when less costly, less complex.

Fifty years in the "rhapsodical stage," "given to phrase-making and vain if high-sounding words!" Well for President Butler that he does not belong to the Catholic hierarchy or he would rouse to active, if not virulent hostility, that public opinion-" so easily imposed upon, so patient and often so unaccountably indifferent." Well, clusive business of Dr. Tigert, the Dr. Butler's Catholic fellow-countrymen have contributed some highly constructive criticism of that moves and has his being. No system which is now so disappointing and unsatisfactory, because it missioner of Education on that all- has no "firm hold on fundamental important subject can fail to principles of human nature and challenge attention and considera- human society." After paying tion. His survey of education their full share to the upkeep of the Public schools they have spent hundreds of millions in building, equipping and maintaining schools where religion is given that place

which thinking men now claim for it. That we maintain is "searching. constructive criticism" with conrespect and challenge consideration. vincing proof that is honestly held-In France, too, bad as things which lacks the religious ele- are, they would have been much He recognizes the weakness, the followed by a very large proportion vinced that the "discovery of knowledge without regard for the similar to other knowledge, the pro- will and intention of man is likely thoroughly convinced that "education which lacks the religious elemissioner of Education does not ment is seriously defective," and "not worthy to be called educa-

tion." We had intended to discuss the program of our own National Conference on Education and Citizenship; but these preliminary considerations have exhausted our Referring to the notorious fact space. The National Conference

trust in uncertain riches, but in go to the movies. the living God.'"

THE ROMAN QUESTION

earth of the Catholic Church.

A despatch of Feb. 22 tells us in cities and in large towns. that all the Italian newspapers | Catholic parents will do well to occasion of the marriage of his a part of Lent has already passed. niece to Deputy Finzi. At this funcpresent. After the ceremony the Cardinal, who is Dean of the Sacred College, told Mussolini that "because country he had been chosen to save the nation and restore its fortunes." is far from satisfactory. The evi- Since 1870 no meeting on such

LENT AND THE FAMILY BY THE OBSERVER

Lent has suffered from the spirit selfishness and self-indulgence. This is not at all surprising; for, the spirit of Lent is exactly the expiration of a year and in spite of opposite of the spirit of self-indul- a five-year contract, the matron gence, and when the Church signs was discharged with full pay, and our foreheads on Ash Wednesday the guardians of the children were dust we are and unto dust we shall over to the full control of the return, she speaks a language which Mission not only the bodies but the is exactly the opposite of the souls of the little ones. language of the world which bids us eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we die.

Lent as the early Christians practiced it, and Lent as we practice it, at our best, are so very different as to be in sharp contrast; and yet we are not quite satisfied with all the concessions the Church has made to us: we should like to see the Lenten fast abolished altogether; and as the Church does not see fit to do that, we excuse ourselves on any and every plea from keeping the easy rules that still remain to be kept.

But let me consider for a moment the gradual disappearance of the good old Catholic custom of keeping Lent in the family. Most of us were brought up in homes where at bed-time; or, in cases where the members of the family were not together all the evening, it was before anyone had left the house. This was the custom, thoroughly

families. There is a great deal too much

"Powerful as is the force of choose to ask. "Boo-hoo, boo-hoo," scholar and archaeologist, who died tion. And these figures, he reminds opinion today in the direction of says mother's darling; and the in 1888. It was he who diverted the secularized education, mighty as sloppy sympathy is at once forth- family into Catholic channels, for he which naturally do not take into are the millions devoted to that coming. All right, darling. Yes was received into the Church in purpose, earnest and numerous as lovey, run along to the nickel show; 1846. He had then already attained are the advocates of education with- poor dear, does he not need a little to name and position in the Univerout religion . . . yet I am fun. Lessons learned yet, asks the sities and established an European undismayed. For there is a power more practical minded father. No, reputation as a classical scholar. greater than the opinion of men; but never mind, honey boy is so A mere enumeration of his publicathere are resources vaster than the clever he can get along without tions in this field and in archaeology millions of the earth. Let us not studying at night when he wants to would fill several paragraphs.

Honey boy, mother's darling, is not getting a square deal; though We have, from time to time, given not giving him one. They think Catholic literature and apologetics. what we believe to be evidences of they are doing everything for him; a genuine desire on the part of the and they are certainly doing a good Mussolini Ministry to establish such deal—of a dubious kind. But they the family is the Dr. Paley who has close and cordial relations with the are not doing the right things for Vatican as might make a settle- him. One of the right things to do ment of the Roman question possi- for him would be to insist on his taking part in family prayers in No one now believes that the the evenings; at least in Lent. We restoration of the temporal power wonder how so many good living of the Pope over the city of Rome parents can square it with their and the former Papal States is a conscience to be so careless of the solution either possible or desirable. souls of their children; especially But some arrangement must be as they must know, if they do not arrived at that will give to the keep their eyes close shut, that we Holy Father the independence are living in an age when no chances necessary for the free and untram- can be taken with children, because melled exercise of that spiritual of the many dangers that surround sovereignty which is his as Vicar of them, on the streets, in the places Christ and supreme visible Head on of public amusement, in every relation of their daily life; specially

the significance of the remarks they have not already done so; it is mental principles of human nature of Cardinal Vannutelli on the not too late to do this even though

> NOTES AND COMMENTS CRITICS OF the Catholic attitude towards the American Methodist 'Mission' in Rome, and other kindred propaganda, should turn their thoughts for a moment to Poland, in which newly reconstituted kingdom the same body, backed by lavish subsidies from the United States, maintains a strenuous system of proselytism. America, in a recent issue, gave an illustration of its methods, which methods, it may be added, are not dissimilar to those which have made the Roman mission detestable to all imbued with what we are accustomed to call old-fashioned ideas of honesty and fair-dealing.

In 1820, says America, the Methlong-drawn out than ever before, question that has caused much odists opened near Warsaw a home and school for refuge children and war orphans. And because Polish Christian children are invariably Catholics, the home was opened government in the ceremony. What not as a Methodist, nor even as a non-sectarian institution, but as a of the age; which is a spirit of Catholic Home. A Catholic matron was appointed, and free entry given to priests and religious. But at the with the ashes and reminds us that asked to sign a document delivering

> THE PARENTS were given a choice of alternatives. Either the children were to be put under what they call "evangelical" instruction and raised as Methodists, or they must leave the institution-either Methodism with material comfort and education, or their timehonored Faith with the old round of penury and struggle which generations of oppression under alien rulers had made their traditional lot. In this crisis faith told, and matters were brought to a dramatic they would were their own time. climax when the children them-Blessed Virgin, marched in a body from the school to the neighboring church.

THE PAPAL Order of St. Gregory least the Rosary was said in has recently been conferred upon provide religious instruction for common in the family circle before Dr. Frederick John Paley, a Catholic physician of Brighton, England, whose person and descent recalls a great name in Anglican annals. Dr. said together after supper and Paley is a great grandson of that Archdeacon Paley whose "Evidences Court of General Sessions who Carnegie report.

Court of General Sessions who Carnegie report.

The St. F. X. library is said to of Christianity" was so long a opened the meeting said:

standard work not only in the "We pour out money for the Catholic; thoroughly in keeping standard work not only in the with the spirit of Lent and the Church of England, but throughout spirit of the Church. Our Lord has Protestant Christendom. It was said that where people are gathered not entirely out of favor with together in His name, he will be Catholics either, though necessarily of spiritual power is in danger at there in the midst of them. And lacking the cogency and consistency We shall conclude with Dr. Tigert's the Rosary is the special family of the work of Catholic apologists. answer to the American educators prayer of the Church; its medita- However, it did good work in its tions are concerned with the Holy day, and though as a treatise long superseded is occasionaly quoted by present day writers on Christian evidences.

Suffice it to say that his industry in this respect was maintained throughout his Catholic life and that the it would greatly astonish his doting body of his work is now regarded parents to be told that they are as an important contribution to

> just been created a Knight of St. Gregory. His appointment to this Order was the last official act of the late Pope who signed the diploma just before relapsing into the coma that preceded his death. The investiture could not be carried out. however, until confirmed by Pius XI. who, taking advantage of the presence of the Bishop of Southwark in Rome, entrusted him with the insignia and duty of investiture. This adds another to the considerable list of famous men of letters whose descendants in this generation are Catholics - Scott, Byron, Thackeray, Dickens, Kingsley, to cite only a few.

MOSQUE IN PARIS

Bayonne, France, Jan. 11. — The turning of the first spadeful of earth on the site of the Mohammedan Mosque which is to be erected in Paris, is viewed as a first blow against the so-called "intangible" laws of France The following is the interpretation given of this event in the Religious Bulletin of the diocese of Bayonne.

"On the side of the old Hopital de la Pitie, a mosque is to be erected. The Municipal Council gave the site, parliament voted a credit of 500,000 francs, and on credit of 500,000 francs, and on March 1, 1922, the Society of the Habous of Islam took possession of the ground and decided upon the orientation of the mosque

"On the 19th of last October another great ceremony was held : the turning of the first spadeful of earth on the sacred site over which the plan would result in injury to the minaret will rise. The ceremony was presided over by Marshal should oppose the plan. But we mony was presided over by Marshal should oppose the plan. But we Lyautey, accompanied by a crowd must know both sides of the case of French and Mussulman notables.

"In the ranks of our anti-clericals not a single voice was raised against the appropriation for the monu-ment, nor against the monument itself, nor against the ceremony, nor against the participation of the the State in this affair? been outrageously violated, and the breaking of the ground on the site of the minaret is a blow at the intangible laws. Ah! been a question of a Catholic church, what a noise we should have heard. And in his address. Marshal Lyautey did not fail to give a good lesson to the anti-clericals when he

What must be thoroughly realized is that in order to serve spect others, beginning with the one in which our country was born and has grown up.

6,000 READY TO TEACH RELIGION FREE

New York, Jan. 29.—Six thousand Protestant New York school teachers promised, today, to six hundred ministers that they would give a day a week to religious instruction, if a plan for this purpose is formulated. The teachers said they would work free of charge on they would work free of charge on the course are not included.

The pledge was made at a meeting selves, taking a banner of the of ministers and Protestant church Blessed Virgin, marched in a body workers held in the Park Avenue Baptist Church at the call of the New York Federation of Churches. By unanimous vote of the 200 leaders present, it was decided to proceed with plans which should every Protestant child in New York. Church meeting rooms will turned into classrooms where instruction will be given after school hours by the volunteer teachers.

little ones of the Near East, yet we much as the financial statement of do not give the bread and water of the college values these books at life to the children of our own homes. The life without bed-rock of spiritual rows is in the college values these books at giving a picture of his serene old age, he concluded the history of his apt to mislead. every step, yet thousands of children have no place where they can get it. The evil is a growing one, all the You have a great opportunity here, and in the name of imperilled institutions the perpetuation of Protestant Christianity and the good of childhood, this thing

HIGHER EDUCATION

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ARTICLE III. In my last article I endeavored to

review the events leading up to the present condition of the scheme for college federation. We have a plan that has been agreed to by repre-sentatives of the colleges and other bodies concerned and since my first article was written we have the magnificent offer of the Carnegie Corporation to appropriate three million dollars toward the consummation of that plan. It is for us now to say whether we shall avail ourselves of that plan and of that money. The considerations which ought to guide us to a decision are many, but it seems to me that they all group themselves around two questions and their answers. These questions are, first, Is there need for a change in our present system of higher education? and secondly, Is the proposed change satisfactory? I shall treat of the first question in this article.

OUR PRESENT CONDITION

It is probably not really necessary to discuss in detail our present system of higher education and to decide whether it is good or bad. Even if we assume that it is good, we should still be confronted with the necessity of change if a better system presented itself. In order to have all reasonable peo-declare for the new system, people ought to be enough to show that better results could be obtained under the new system than under the old. But inasmuch as it is claimed that our present colleges are doing splendid work, it may be the 1924 Bulletin of the United well to dwell briefly on them and their work. In so far as our Mari time Catholic colleges are con-cerned, it will be admitted I think that St. Francis Xavier's occupies the foremost place. Is St. Francis Xavier's in a position to do satisfac tory work as a college?

The conclusion which I have reached is that while St. F. X. (like all our Maritime Colleges! has done heroic and valuable work in the past, she can do better work as a constituent part of a central university. There are those who talk question. Let us first decide whether the proposed plan, when carried out would give us a better and greater St. F. X. If it would, then the grateful and loyal graduate is the graduate who supports that plan. If the carrying out of and we must have the truth even

though our pride be hurt.

Is St. F. X. in a position to do satisfactory work as a college? It is conceded that we can never hope to have a University at Antigonish The report submitted to the Governors of St. F. X. by a committee appointed by His Lordship Bishop Morrison admits as much. But the Morrison admits as much. But the report goes on to say that St. F. X. is, or can soon be made, an efficient arts college. What is an efficient arts college and how does St. F. X. stand in comparison to such an institution?

THE EFFICIENT ARTS COLLEGE The report submitted to the governors of St. F. X. referred to the essentials of an efficient arts college as these essentials were determined

given in parallel columns.

Efficient College St. F. X.

Faculty.... Students. Value of plant.... 985,000 412,323 166,750 Endowment \$2,215,000 260,000 Library (volumes) 25,000 15,000 A word of comment on the above

figures is necessary. The number of students at St. F. X. is placed at

The figures for St. F. X. income are those given in the last financial report of the college. They include charges to all students, university and high school. for board, room rent, laundry and tuition. To calculate income strictly, only tuition fees should be included, and they are the only fees included in the efficient college estimate. What a student pays for his board is not working income at all and is never regarded as such in scientific calculations of college income.

The figures for endowment are taken from the last financial statement of St. F. X. and from the

contain 15,000 volumes but inasmuch as the financial statement of faith of the philosopher, and after

apt to mislead.

The report submitted to the Governors of St. F. X. says on page 4:

"We have practically the plant required for an efficient college. We have an endowment practically secured of \$800,000." How the framers of the report with the secured the history of his life with these words: "Never were eyes better prepared to contemplate the eternal light."

In his response, M. Maurice Donnay, who received the new academician, mentioned the fact that framers of the report arrived at these conclusions it is extremely difficult to say. The St. F. X. plant is worth something less than one of almost every family. The child has only to purse up its mouth and offer to cry to get anything it may

Coming down to our own day Dr. Paley's immediate progenitor was offer to cry to get anything it may

Coming down to our own day Dr. Paley's immediate progenitor was frederick Apthorp Paley, classical lated the plan.

endowment of the efficient college. The rest of the "800,000" is made up of unpaid pledges from the last fund campaign and of bequests, the final disposition of which is being contested in the courts. Yet the report says on the same page 4: During the past twelve years . the endowment has been increased by \$785,000.

It is rather strange that the report to the Governors of St. F. X. had nothing to say about the requirements of the efficient college as regards plant and endowment Nowhere does that report mention the figures prepared by the Com-mittee of the Association of Ameri-can Colleges in these regards. The can Colleges in these regards. The figures were supp essed. A writer in the Sydney Post some time ago called attention to the biased character of the report and called the control of a report. it an argument instead of a report. The suppression of unfavorable figures is an illustration of the figures is an illustration of the truth of that writer's contention, and it is a distressingly sad commentary on the methods of some of those who oppose federation.

The Casket has referred to cer-

tain small colleges in the United States and has asked the question "Why do not these small colleges talk of federation?" One reason is One reason is that they are wealthy colleges. us see how the income of St. F. X. and our other Maritime colleges compares to the income of some smaller American universities. There are nine States in the Union that have a population less than the population of Nova Scotia. Each these States has a State university supported mainly by the State. Here are the incomes of these State universities as given by

States Bureau of	f Education	1.
State	Population	Income
Arizona	332,273	\$843,555
Delaware	228,008	844,627
Idaho	387,575	784,770
Nevad	77,407	343,975
New Hampshire	847,848	556 281
New Mexico	360,247	134,656
Utah	449,446	453,604
Vermont		573,483
Wyoming	194,402	638,592
Average popul		
States		818.845

Average income of State Universities..... The figures given above do not

include grants by the State to other State Institutions, as for instance agricultural colleges, mining colleges and technical colleges. do include students fees, excluding board and room rent.

Let us turn now to Nova Scotia and its colleges and to New Brunswick and its colleges. The following figures are taken from the

College			Incom
Kings			8 31.70
Dalhousie			104,80
Acadia			70.87
U. N. B			89,69
St. Joseph	ns		72,39
Mt. Allis	on		87.92
St. F. X			78,09
Average	Income	Maritime	30

Colleges \$68.578

The average income of State universities in States with a population less than the population of Nova Scotia is \$519,279 In other a State university functioning in a State whose population is less than ours, has about eight times as much money as our universities

It must also be remembered that some of the figures for Maritime universities are of exceedingly doubtful value. In the case of France in the land of Islam, it is not sufficient to respect their religion, it is also necessary to respect others, beginning with the board and room rent have been included. In other cases income from students in High schools attached to the University has evidently been included. The figures given for some of our Maritime Colleges apparently represent the utmost effort on the part of these colleges to put their best foot for-ward, but I give them for what they are worth.

MARTYR'S GRAND-NEPHEW ACADEMICIAN

In electing M. Pierre de No hac as a member of the French Academy, that august body has included among the "Forty Immortals" the grand-nephew of a martyr, Father Antoine de Nolhac, of the Society of Jesus, one of the victims of the French Revolution.

The writer and critic, Pierre de Nolhac, who has just been elected to the French Academy, following the usual custom, paid a tribute, in his speech of reception, to his predecessor, the philosopher Emile Boutroux, who is well known in American university circles, having delivered many lectures at Boston University, Columbia, Yale and University, Columbia, Yale and Harvard. In this tribute he spoke in warmest praise of the Catholic

the Jesuit martyr of the Revolution.

"After the dispersion of the Society," he said, "Antoine de Nolhac entered the secular clergy at Avignon, and became the pastor of one of the parishes of the Papal City, where he led a holy

people and becoming ramous people and becoming ramous throughout the country for his into the world and preach the charity. When Jourdan Coupe-charity. When Jourdan Coupe-charity. When Jourdan Coupe-charity. When Jourdan in 1791, xvi. 15.) St. Paul corroborates the instructions of the Master; for in the Palace of the Popes with 78 notables, who were later thrown from the walls inside the high tower of La Glaciere, and dashed to death on the pavement below, and to Father de Nolhac, who was the truth.' last one to be thrown down, re-mained calm to the end, and constantly exhorted the other victims

OF THE MOST REV. EDWARD McCARTHY, ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX

To the Clergy, Religious Orders and Laity of the Archdiocese: Health and Benediction in the

Lord. Dear Beloved :- The Divine command "Going therefore, teach ye all nations," given by our Saviour to His apostles has ever been upper-most in the minds of the sovereign Pontiffs who from the days of Peter until the present time have never ceased encouraging by every means in their power, the work of the evangelization of the world. One of the last encyclicals of our late Holy Father of happy memory, Pope Benedict XV. directed the attention of the faithful to the foreign mission fields, where souls. numbering approximately one thousand millions, are still languishing in the darkness of paganism. The devastation and economic distress following in the wake of the recent War inflicted unusually great hard-ships on the field afar. Due titanic struggle, the most distant sections of the mission lands recoiled from the effects of the blows that reached their greatest intensity on the battle-fields of Europe. The generous response of many of the active missionaries and their subsequent death in defense of the perhaps to the extraordinary international character of the titanic struggle, the most distant sections of the mission lands recoiled motherland, together with the destruction of cities and countries once the abundant sources of substantial material help, sadly crippled the cause of the conversion of the heathen, making the need of assistance, at all times urgent, now more pressing than ever before.

The distressing War was not, however, without certain beneficial results. One of these consisted in a greater desire for information on subjects of general interest, developing a more fraternal bond among the nations allied in a common cause. This spirit, among subjects of the vast pagan empires of China and India, has taken the ear to the appeal of the foreign missions and thus retard the activities of the missionaries. Dearly bedisposition for the teachings of the gospel. Never perhaps in the long evangelizing history of the Church have circumstances been so favorable and times so opportune for harvest that He send laborers into His harvest." St. Luke x. 2).

pagan magnificence, became enfeebled and passed away without e-pecially the Jews sighed for the coming of a Redeemer. Then the dawn of a new era began; the long-expected Messiah arrived, He lived among the children of men, spread His divine doctrine, gathered around Him a body of a simple, good-hearted fishermen whom He carefully trained to be His successors and upon whom He conferred authority to teach in His name, and condition of entry into the kingdom of heaven. To these apostles who formed the pillars of the Church that visible organization which He endowed with the prerogatives of indefectibility and infallibility, the Master addressed the command: Going therefore teach ye all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son. and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all things whatso-ever I have commanded you: and behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world." (Matt. xxviii. 19, 20.)

Did the obligation of this command cease, dearly beloved, when the echoes of the voice of the last apostle disappeared from the face of the earth? Did the Master intend that the benefits of the faith should be enjoyed only by those who were to be the lineal descendants of the disciples converted by Himself and His colleagues? Was

instructions of the Master; for in his epistle to Timothy he says: "For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour, Who will have all men to be saved, and to come to the knowledge of the truth." (I Tim ii. 3 and 4.) No, dearly beloved, co-heirs with the disciples of Christ and His apostles in the soul-satisfying treasures of to die a good death. Throughout Avignon he is considered a martyr."

PASTORAL LETTER

The Soul-satisfying treasures of faith in the One Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, we are also sharers in their duty of spreading the truth and bringing the light of the gospel into regions still groaning under the yoke and darkness of

paganism. We are not able to fathom the mystery of Divine Providence the org whereby one billion of the world's inhabitants are living in ignorance of the pivotal teaching of Christianity, the belief in the Incarnation of the Sons of God suffice for us to know that God does desire the salvation of people, and that we can become instrumental in their con-Africa swarm with scores of millions assure us that the example of every of souls appealing for assistance.

Their plight, although they realize it not, is indeed pitiable: through no fault of their own, they have come into the world, passed into mature years and many of them are spending the declining days of the control of the spending the declining days of the souls appealing the declining days of the spending the declining days of the souls appealing to assistance.

Their plight, although they realize ing his or her life to the cause of the foreign mission inculcates a greater spirit of faith and consecration to God among those at home.

Let us that the example of every young man or young woman devotations in the foreign mission inculcates a greater spirit of faith and consecration to God among those at home. are spending the declining days of an increase among the ranks of those with the crudest forms of idolatry, superstition and very often immorality. They know nothing of the existence of the one God and the the Lord of the harvest that He sublime mystery of the Blessed send laborers into His vineyard."
Trinity with its beautiful teachings
The grain has ripened and is falling

never crosses their lips. The example of Him who is the "Way, the Truth and the Life" never sustains them in their trials nor spreads the bright rays of its sun-shine over the sufferings and difficulties of their sojourn in this vale of tears. Yet these pagens possess immortal souls, souls created to the image and likeness of God,

any merit of our own, we have been called to the knowledge and praceffective work among the nations tice of His Truth and enjoy, through still sitting in the shadow of death. the leadership of an infallible guide, Truly the words of the Master a peace of mind that surpasseth all assume startling significance when understanding, a peace undisturbed applied to the question of our by doubt, hesitation or anxiety in consideration: "The harvest indeed matters of belief; the feebleness applied to the question of our consideration: "The harvest indeed is great, but the laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that He send laborers into It should not be a difficult matter, and refreshed by the ineffable gift per member has spread its roots in munion. dearly beloved, to convince you of the Real Presence, at once a true the necessity of taking a practical interest in the work of the foreign missions. Before the coming of Christ, the world, with the one exception of the Jewish people, was given over to the practice of idological extractions. Nations were born, flourished to the converted that material help without which the given over to the practice of idological extractions. In the early days of the combined contributions of scores of the boys are invited by the officials of the institution, who, it must be noted, afford every facility and lend have been very seriously handighed the complete through free will be the combined contributions of the boys are invited by their people through free will offerings. In the early days of the boys are invited by the officials of the institution, who, it must be noted, afford every facility and lend have been very seriously handighed the complete through free will offering the boys are invited by the officials of the boys are invited by the officials of the institution, who, it must be noted, afford every facility and lend have been very seriously handighed. In furtherance of our wish the capped. In furtherance of our wish the special extraction of the Globe and by the combined contributions of scores on the boys are invited by the officials of the boys are invited by the officials of the boys are invited by the officials of the boys are invited by the complete with the boys are invited by the officials of the boys are invited by the officials of the boys are invited by the officials of the boys are invited by the complete with the bear of the boys are invited by the officials of the boys are invited by the complete with the boys are invited by the complete with the bear of the boys are invited by the complete with the boys are invited by the officials of the boys are invited by the complete with the bear of the boys are invited by the complete with the boys are invited by the officials of the boys are invited by the com given over to the practice of idol-atry. Nations were born, flourished tions of life. From this shadowy From this shadowy outline of our happiness as children of the light, we can easily picture ever attaining to a knowledge of the poverty and desolation of those the true God. All mankind and myriads of infidels invited by God to membership in the same Christian family, but as yet suffering from the blight that contaminated the whole human race by reason of the fall of the common progenitor, Adam. Whereas we are spiritually wealthy, they are miserably poor whereas we have every possible assistance through the flood-gates of the sacraments, they trudge on, authority to teach in His name, and relying on their mere natural to exact belief and obedience as a strength of will; whereas we look forward to an eternity of supreme felicity in the presence of God, with the companionship of the Blessed Mother and the angels and saints, their horizon does not stretch beyond the grave. Assuredly, dearly beloved, if ever the precept of char-ity is to be fulfilled then it should be on behalf of these poor benighted

pagans who are in the gravest spiritual need. How now assist the cause of the foreign missions? Pope Benedict in his encyclical "Maximum illud" written to promote devotion to the missions, urged the faithful to assist the apostolic work by the apostolate of prayer, by fostering vocations to the missionary life and by material contributions.

The conversion of a soul from paganism to Christianity, darkness to light, is pre-eminently a

life, doing much good among the people and becoming famous throughout the country for his charity. When Jourdan Coupe-Tetes governed Avignon in 1791, Abbe de Nolhac was imprisoned in the people and becoming famous throughout the country for his charity. When Jourdan Coupe-Tetes governed Avignon in 1791, Abbe de Nolhac was imprisoned in the people and becoming famous penance." (Luke v. 32.) "Go ye was intimately associated with the military life of the city and former-ly was used as the garrison church. It housed many old regimental be ever mindful of our duty of praying for those in the foreign mission.

Trinity was sold by the Anglicans of the Master: for in the foreign mission or has the boy visit him at his how will him at his how visit him at his power of God.

Trinity was sold by the Anglicans of the Master: for in the foreign mission or has the boy visit him at his how visit him at his how visit him at his power of God.

Trinity was sold by the Anglicans of the military life of the city and former-ly was used as the garrison church. It housed many old regimental be ever mindful of our duty of praying the most to call the just, but sinners to principally within the power of God.

As St. Paul says: "I planted, Apollo military life of the city and former-ly was used as the garrison church. It housed many old regimental be ever mindful of our duty of praying the most to the world and preach the military life of the city and former-ly was used as the garrison church. It housed many old regimental be ever mindful of our duty of praying the most to the world and preach the was intimately associated with the military life of the city and former-ly was used as the garrison church. It has not to call the just, and the military life of the city and former-ly was used as the garrison church. It housed many old regimental this, man, who is a volunteer, calls this, man, who is a volunteer, calls the military life of the city and former-ly was used as the garrison church. It has not a supplied the country of the city an ing for those in the foreign mission fields Young and old, all, can offer the alms of prayer for the conversion of the heathen and infidel. Although at times seemingly fruitless, this work will be going on quietly and efficaciously, conquer-ing countless souls to Christ and adding glory to our crown in heaven. The Holy Father advised membership in the Apostleship of Prayer, or League of the Sacred Heart, as a practical means of enlisting in this spiritual crusade. We hope, dearly beloved, that you belong already to this excellent confraternity and that you are thus reaping the advantages attached to the organization by Holy Mother

lives in an atmosphere reeking who are willing to practise the zeal of Creation, Redemption and Sanctiback on to the ground—all for the fication. They have never heard of want of reapers to bind it into the touching story of the Advent of the Christ Child and of His life of the Heavenly Father. China and efforts in preaching, suffering and India were never in a more recepdying, in an attempt to save man tive mood for the call to faith. Let

dearly beloved, to support, by all the means within our power, the Canadian China Mission College, which under the able direction of the zealous missionary, Father Fraser, is acting as the centre towards which have been converging the hopes and aspirations of the Canadian missionary spirit. The Catholic Church in Canada is deeply indebted to Father Fraser and his

ance with the wish of Pope Benedict XV., and more recently, through special instructions received from Cardinal Van Rossum, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, we desire that the Sacred for the Propaga. that the Society for the Propaga-tion of the Faith be established in and catechetical instruction given nominal offering of one cent a week ing the boys for their first Comto establish the Society of the Propagation of the Faith throughout others who visit the boys on their should so live. St. Ambrose, St. the Archdiocese, we hereby appoint the Rev. Charles Curran, D. D., of St. Mary's Cathedral, as Diocesan Director of the organization, and authorize him to make use of what means he may deem necessary to bring about the most efficient results.

While therefore we pray that the missionary spirit may be enkindled among our people, particularly dur-ing the holy season of Lent, we sincerely hope that deepening in gratitude for the inestimable gift of the Faith we may, without ceasing, return thanks to God for His kindness in bringing us out of the darkness into the light, and give evidence of the truth within us by he example of a holy and fervent at the farm.

E. J. McCarthy Archbishop of Halifax. Feb. 5, 1923.

14TH CATHOLIC CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE

TRINITY, ONCE MONTREAL'S LEADING ANGLICAN CHURCH, HAD BEEN BOUGHT BY SYRIANS

Montreal, February 14.-Trinity from from from an Anglican Church, which recently passed into the hands of Syrian Catholics, was destroyed by fire early today.

BIGOTRY BACK-FIRES

offers, by the passage of the com-pulsory Public schools attendance bill, according to an editorial in the Observer of the La Grane, Ore., which makes the following comment

"Picking flaws with the majority is never very pleasant, but try as best one can it is hard to agree with the majority who voted in Oregon for the compulsory school bill at the

late election. "The first direct business result we have heard of comes from the Ochoco irrigation project in Crook county. Every one knows there is a fine project, irrigation ditches in, bonds issued and interest piling up and the thing that is lacking to

road officials of the O. W., jointly formed a plan to send a colonzer into Wisconsin and secure settlers for this fertile area. This was pro-gressing well and a number of Lutheran families had formulated a colony to come to Oregon when the news of the late election reached

"Bing! It was all off! No Lutheran families would think of entering a State to make their homes where the compulsory school bill pre-

'As a result Prineville had lost a lot of prospective citizens, the Ochoco project will have to look elsewhere for people and Oregon as a State suffers a setback in busi-

INTELLIGENT HELP

FOR WAYWARD BOYS

(By N. C. W. C. News Service) There is one Catholic social welfare activity in St. Louis, Mo., which has received little, if any, be enjoying today the benefits resulting from the coming of Christ upon earth and the establishment of His Church.

We could be accused rightly with selfishness were we to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the foreign missions and thus retard the activities of the missions and thus retard the activities of the missions and thus retard the activities of the missions arise. Dearly beloved, God in his infinite mercy has loved, God in his infinite mercy has loved, God in his infinite mercy has loved, God in his infinite mercy has loved. The control of the total character of the control of the total character of the control of the fraser and his associates for their end avors to establish this nursery of missionary to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is one that ought to be better known among people at the same time is on

First Communion day are invited to this invita ion has been the means of bringing to the reception of the sacraments many persons who had neglected them for years.

The Fathers and other teachers furnish the boys with Catholic papers and magazines and a large library has been donated for their use by the K. of C. and the Central Verein. The Catholic people are requested to send such papers and magazines as they no longer have use for and in this way the boys are used it conditions the condition of the whole Church to the benefit of all, a large share is obtained by the condition of the whole Church to the benefit of all, a large share is obtained by supplied with good literature.

C. and annually amounts to hundreds of dollars. One notable donalin the distance of the control lines in which they are keenly interested at the farm. The boys.

suitable work, sees him from time to time and visits him at his home or has the boy visit him. Often the Trinity was sold by the Anglicans or has the boy visit him. Often the to the Syrian Catholics for \$70,000 Sponsors, as these volunteers are entertainments or lectures of at that moment our ministerinterest. Many boys are being God for a particular favour. placed on farms where they can apply the special training given on the Farm for that kind of life. Bigotry continues to be costly to the State of Oregon. A colony of Lutheran families from Wisconsin has been dissuaded from seeking homes in Oregon, despite attractive of the kind in the United States. Usually there are about fifty Catholic boys at the Farm at one time. Of the 78 who were released during 1921-1922 all have "made good," as the saying is, and none has been

EXTENSION SOCIETY OF CANADA

MASS INTENTIONS

The financial year of Extension closes with the month of February. In the past year, which has been an exceptionally difficult one for us, donations for Mass Intentions are to make it a success is people.

"Driven almost to exasperation on account of lack of settlers leading men in the Ochoco project, how directly and immediately the changed conditions have affected changed conditions have affected our missionaries. We have been forced by these circumstances to restrict our list to the most needy priests, and the Archbishops and Bishops are taking care of these with the help we give. It is regrettable, of course, that we are not able to do more, but naturally we are governed by the conditions that generally prevail.

The financial statements of the different corporations are appearing and everywhere we see the results of contracted business conditions. The inevitable result has been a general fear and a conservatism just as pronounced as the extravagant spirit which seemed to guide ness and population which cannot the whole country when money was be denied." last year as if he expected the very worst. In Extension collections and donations the change began about the last week in May, 1922, and it has practically continued until the present. With the month of November there was an increase in the receipts that was noticeanterbut

use among us of providing for our clergy by voluntary offerings, has being supported for the most part which refers to the Bishops practis-Parents and ing this and a complaint that they Augustine and others insisted on the receive Communion themselves and duty of tithes for the support of the clergy and in the eighth century Charlmagne made this duty a legal obligation. But under all condi-tions existed free-will offerings for special favours. Chief among them at all times was the offering to the priests for the application of the fruits of the Holy Sacrifice for particular intentions. When the priest offers up that most worthy those who are present because they A committee of the Fourth take an important part in the sacred Degree K. of C. is in charge of a action, and a special benefit accrues second phase of the welfare work to him for whose particular intenat the farm. These, working under tion the Mass is offered. Catholics ton the Mass is offered. Catholics the Big Brothers, with which organization they are affiliated, provide the material needed for sports such as baseball, and football. The money for these articles comes from the funds of the K. of C. and annually amounts to hundred.

In the offerings we contribute for dreds of dollars. One notable donation to provide for recreation, entertainment and instruction is a radio outfit installed last year, by which music, lectures and information of many useful kinds are brought to the boys. The idea is to help them to acquire a taste for music and to give instruction along. music and to give instruction along obtain the necessaries of life and to lines in which they are keenly spread the Faith. When we enable should be enjoyed only by those who were to be the lineal descends ants of the disciples converted by Epical help from the Author of Grace. The labors of the mission aries would be of little avail unless the natural increase through birth and near family ties to be the only progress achieved by the Church in her journey through the ages? Were we to give an affirmative answer to these questions the very stones would rise up and indignant ly reproach us for our treason to the cause of the Saviour: "I came" of the significant light properties of the disciples converted by fire early today. The cause of the blaze has not been determined. The church was for example, are much interested at the farm. The boys, for example, are much interested at the farm. The boys, the cattle and poultry raising which are both conducted at Bellefont are for example, are much interested in maximity mediately. Mass is said and they share it, the Gospel is spread and they share it, the Gospel is spread and they share it, the Gospel is spread and they share it, the Gospel is proposal. A third aspect of the work is the following up," after the boys have left the farm. When a boy is about ready to leave the chair in a very active sense in the labours of the missionaries. Christ ordered the form the following up. The cause of the blaze has not been determined. The church was the fourteenth catholic institution in cattle and poultry raising which are both conducted at Bellefont are both conducted at Bellefon the fourteenth catholic institution are both conducted at Bellefont are both conducted at Bellefont are form. The boys, the fourteenth catholic institution are about catholic institution are all the fourteenth catholic institution are abellefont the fourteenth catholic institution are about catholic institution are about catholic institution that the farm. The boys, the fourteenth

Sponsors, as these volunteers and called, take the boys hiking, to joined with us, for in a sense he is called, take the boys hiking, to joined with us, for in a sense he is called the contraction of a that moment our minister with the contraction of the contr

How these thoughts should inspire us to greater efforts of piety! In the Extension office we always regard these donations as something very special, and our care of thing very special them a most sacred duty. Their distribution is in the hands of the vice-president and we forward to the Archbishops and Bishops and take the greatest care that the Intentions asked are properly directed and fulfilled. They leave our office very shortly after reception and are not long waiting for acquittal, because the number of missionaries depending upon us make it certain that we will get first attention. Our mailing list is a big one. We appeal to the Catholic people generally to give us every possible assistance that we in turn may help those who are sacrificing their lives on the missions for the Gospel of Christ.

Donations may be addressed to:
REV. T. O'DONNELL, President
Catholic Church Extension Society 67 Bond St., Toronto. Contributions through this office should be addressed:

EXTENSION, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont. DONATIONS acknowledged \$5.956 47 Friend, Chatham, N. B ...

5 00 Friend, West Frampton .. 1 00 P. H. 1 00

Friend, Sarnia...

E. G. P., Ottawa,.....

Friend, North Sydney WEEKLY CALENDAR

Sunday, March 4.-St. Casimir King, was the second son of Casimir III., King of Poland, and was born in 1458. He led a life of the most rigorous sacrifice and after his death many miracles were wrought by his body. When his tomb in Vienna was opened one hundred and twenty-two years after his death, his body was found to be whole and

Order of St. Francis and was instructed by that Saint in a vision to undertake the reform of the order. By her inspired advice she assisted in healing the Great Schism at the Council of Constance by the election of Martin V. as Pope.

Wednesday, March 7 .- St. Thomas the greatest Christian teachers of all time. His writings are still looked upon as a treasure house of sacred doctrine. He was particu larly noted for his devotion to the Blessed Sacrament.

Thursday, March 8 .- St. John of God, after a wild youth resolved a the age of forty to devote his life to the ransom of Christian slaves in Africa. On one occasion after his return to Spain, Christ appeared to him in the form of an old man whom the Saint had rescued from the streets and the Saint gave himself to the work of providing a great hospital for the poor. He died in 1550 from an illness incurred in an attempt to rescue a

Friday, March 9.—St. Frances of Rome, at the age of twelve was married to Lorenzo Ponziano, a Roman noble, notwithstanding her own desire to become a nun. During their married life of forty years they never had a disagree ment. She used to say: " A married woman must leave God at the altar to find Him in her domestic cares." She died on the day she had foretold, March 9, 1440

Saturday, March 10.—The Forty Martyrs of Sebaste, were soldiers quartered in Armenia, about the year 320. When their legion was ordered to sacrifice to the heathen gods they refused. They were put to death by being compelled to lie naked on the icy surface of a pond until they were frozen to death.

ANGLICAN CONFERENCE

PROPOSES UNION TO SAFEGUABD

LIFE BURDENED BY DYSPEPSIA

Health and Happiness Game With "Fruit-a-tives"

Made From Fruit Juices and Tonics "Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful medicine made from the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, is one of the greatest means of doing good that this country of ours has

good that this country of ours has ever known.

"Fruit-a-tives" is bringing health to hundreds and hundreds of people who suffer with chronic Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspensia.

Mr. Frank Hall of Wyevale, Ont., Says, "I purchased a box of "Fruit as

Mr. Frank Hall of Wyevale, Ont., says, "I purchased a box of "Fruit-atives" and began the treatment. My condition improved immediately. The dyspepsia ceased to be the burden of my life as it had been, and I was freed of Constipation".

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Dissenters, to devise a scheme of religious education in all the confessional schools in the county.

The proposal does not concern itself with any kind of religious instruction to be given; it is not an attempt in the direction of inter-denominationalism. Its scope is to draw up conditions for safeguarding the religious rights of the schools of the different creeds; the conditions under which the instruction shall be given; and to put up a stiff front against any centralised interference with each denomination's concept of religious education.

BURSES

FOR EDUCATION OF PRIESTS FOR CHINESE MISSIONS

These burses will be complete at \$5,000 each, and will provide a perpetual scholarship for boys wishing to study for the missionary priesthood and go evangelize China. Donors to these burses will be remembered by these future priests during their whole sacerdotal ministry.

REV. J. M. FRASER, M. AP., China Mission College, Almonte, Ontario

QUEEN OF APOSTLES BURSE Previously acknowledged \$2,720 68

ST. ANTHONY'S BURSE Previously acknowledged \$1,467 95

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION BURSE Previously acknowledged \$2,765 98 COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED BURSE Previously acknowledged \$404 00 ST. JOSEPH, PATRON OF CHINA BURSE

Previously acknowledged \$2,784 80 Thanksgiving, P. E. I P. J. C.. Ottawa..... BLESSED SACRAMENT BURSE Previously acknowledged \$442 05

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER BURSE HOLY NAME OF JESTIS RURSE

Previously acknowledged \$291 00 HOLY SOULS BURSE Previously acknowledged \$1,593 89

LITTLE FLOWER BURGE Previously acknowledged \$917 04 C. T., Cobourg SACRED HEART LEAGUE BURSE Previously acknowledged \$2,577 45

Nothing but sin can separate us from God. You do not wish to sin therefore preserve your heart in peace, and have it constantly turned

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We cannot help but be amazed when we hear these words of our Blessed Lord. Can anyone be more blessed than His own Immaculate Mother? No; but her greater His Mother, but being His worthy Mother. "Yea, rather, blessed are they who hear the word of God and

keep it."
This leads us to think, what a noble calling is ours to hear the word of God and keep it. What blessedness should be ours if we had done so; but if we have not done so what shame and confusion. Where is the blessedness in our careless,

negligent, and sinful lives?
Let us look into our souls, and shame will force us to be humble and obtain forgiveness. Hear the word of God! How many a time has the hearing of the word of God been distasteful to us, and we have shirked the opportunity of listening to it. A short, early Mass to avoid a sermon; no prayer-book with us to whisper a word of God, rather distractions rioting in our minds, our thoughts engrossed with all manner of memories and desires, but with no remembrance of any word of God. Spiritual reading! word of God. Spiritual reading! oh, that is left for nuns and priests! time hangs heavy on our hands, there is no desire to listen to that. That word which should steady our of mind will lead us. That word that should nerve us to resolve to do better and give ourselves to obeying God. That word which should give us courage, based on the promises of God, to do our best. With what shame do we find our souls overwhelmed by our sinful neglect in hearing the word of God. But looking back, perhaps there

was a time when we heard the word of God and loved to hear it. Words that lived in our souls when we were young, and which conscience will not let die, and makes them re-echo in times of temptation and Certain it is that we have all heard more than we have kept. That, indeed, is the impor-tant, the all-important part. To shame." (Ps. lxix. 10.)

It is when we examine why

we realize our shame. Why did we "Holiness becometh Thy house, O we realize our shame. Why did we not? Because we loved and preferred to be careless and David voices the sentiment and the because of our sins. When we look and the divinely guided legislation back and see the worthlessness of our sins, it is then that we are covered with shame and confusion. What good have they ever done for brought nothing on us but shame: even in remembering them we are

our hearts that he was the father of lies, yet we listened to his seducing temptations, we gave half credence to his boasts of making us free and letting us do what we free and letting us do what we liked. Yes, in actual fact, we have the devil to being the faithful ones and blessed ones for keeping the

The shame of it! for we have despised and rejected the friendship and the love of God. We are the children of God—the good God, our Creator, our Father, Who has endowed us with immortal souls, Who has at Baptism enrolled our names in the Book of Life, Who has given us Himself in the Blessed Sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, Who Himself wishes to be our eternal reward in the Kingdom of His glory. We have despised this good God in not keeping His blessed word, but preferring to sin and live in sin. We are those of whom it is said," Whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things"

sorrow, of true repentance. This shame for the wasted past will nerve us to begin now to be in earnest, not to allow Lent to pass by carelessly. This holy shame will make us banish dissipation of mind, the love of vain and earthly plansives and turn our hearts all of received legislation. When a Christian man and woman have been united in lawful makringer by the sacrament of mertingly extraordinary relation toward each other, toward all the rest of the faithful, and toward the Church. They are now objects shame for the wasted past will nerve us to begin now to be in earnest, not to allow Lent to pass by carelessly. This holy shame will make us banish dissipation of mind, the love of vain and earthly pleasures, and turn our hearts all to God. This shame will fill our hearts with holy resolve and courage. We are poor indeed in God's gas. We here to clothe our souls as we kneel before Him. But God is not only good, not only powerful, but God is

On page 7 of this issue you will find an advertisement from the Dr. Norvall Medical Co. Ltd., offering to mail to any part of Canada, free of charge, one of their regular size bottles of Dr. Norvall's Stomach and Tonic Tablets, sufficient treat and Tonic Tablets, sufficient treatment to last two months.

These Tablets are recommended by Doctors and Druggists to be the most reliable laxative and tonic on the Canadian market. Do not delay. Cut out today the coupon on page

7 and mail with your name and address to The Dr. Norvall Medical Co. Ltd., 168 Hunter Street, Peterborough, Ont.

GENERAL INTENTION FOR MARCH

RECOMMENDED AND BLESSED BY HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS XI.

THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE

How tender, how enduring, how self-sacrificing is the love of Our Blessed Lord for His Church! The reason for this divine manifestation Newspapers, novels, ah! yes; our is given by St. Paul in his epistle to minds are enticed by something else than the word of God. Even if for the Church that He might sanctify it in the laver of regeneration," and therefore He loves and cherishes it. Man, such is minds, give us pause to think limited understanding and such his whither all this foolish dissipation capricious will, may err in determining the value of an object and the price that he will pay to secure it for himself. Not so our Blessed Lord. He knew for what object and for what motive He was to give Himself up, and thus we know, from the light of His example, the value of Holy Mother Church in His

But a tremendous consequence follows from this divinely imparted lesson, for the Apostle holds up the love of our Blessed Saviour for His Church as the type and model of conjugal love. "Holy things for the holy," admonishes the ancient ritual. There is no question here of mere refinement, social expediency, or business procedure. Our tant, the all-important part. To thoughts are raised, not simply to have heard and not to have kept! a higher level, but to another order "O Lord, Thou knowest my of excellence, another sphere, as reproach, my confusion, and my distinct from the other as the aspirations of the soul are distinct from the unreasoning tendency of

negligent, and even sinful. Yes, thought of the devout believer when we have not kept the word of God the divinely instituted sacraments

Matrimony is a sacrament which us, or will do for us? And yet we unites a Christian man and woman have preferred them to keeping the in lawful marriage. In common have preferred them to keeping the in lawful marriage. In common word of God. That would have made us blessed; our sins have matrimony is a divinely instituted means of salvation whose whole supernatural efficacy is among the even in remembering them we are ashamed, but how much more, terribly more, when we shall stand in judgment for those sins; when the words of the prophet come true, and the Judge shall say: "I will bring an everlasting reproach upon you, and a perpetual shame, that will never be forgotten." (Jer. xxxiii. 40). *And instead of keeping the word of God, we find, on reflecting, that we have given ear to the whispers of the devil. Though we knew in our hearts that he was the father of lies, yet we listened to his all concerned. Since the simplest of the control of the con baptism, which is the door of the fold, the special heavenly favors of matrimony are bestowed only and whenever a baptized couple duly present themselves to receive the sacrament. Only and always, therefore, is the sacrament of matrimony administered when both matrimony administered when both contracting parties are Christians in the sense of having received valid baptism. The laver of regeneration necessarily precedes any other sacramental efficacy in the soul.

Lawful marriage is a union that complies with the conditions laid down by the competent authority. The Church is the one sole competent authority to specify and enforce the conditions under which the sacraments are to be administered or received. To the Church, therefore, as to the custodian of the sacraments, it belongs by inalien-

by their action and sanctified by sacramental grace. It is confirmed: namely, they have called angels and men to witness that, before heaven and earth, they so promize mutual constancy and fidelity that a deliberate thought against either would be Judge. against either would be Judas-like treachery. Sacramental grace sanctifies their promise, and arms and shields them against natural human fickleness with the divinely imparted strength to be faithful and true.

But what is fidelity to the marriage bond, if devoid of that

love which is symbolized by the love of our Blessed Lord for the sacrament of matrimony. St. Paul Church? It is a mere mathematical sums it all up in a few words: formula, true but jejune. Love lightens every burden. It is not simply when the sky is cloudless and the earth is clad in joyous beauty that husband and wife are to show their reciprocal love. Rather, when all fair Nature smiles and bursts into song, their hearts are attuned to the general rejoicing and no discordant note is imminent. But, when the heavens lower and maddened tempests howl, when famine and pestilence stalk abroad, when death pauses in his course and poises a fleshless hand above the latchstring, then is the husband to find in the confiding love of the wife a summons to all his manliness, constancy, courage. And in her turn, the wife is to see in his ready response to the call of duty the fulfilment of the hope which was hers at the altar and an appeal to all that is noblest and truest in her

own womanhood. Thus are husband and wife, as mother and father, enlightened and strengthened to demean themselves as beseemeth the recipients and guardians of a sacred trust, when they toil and suffer, when they admonish and correct, counsel and pray for those dear pledges of their mutual love, the children whom God has sent to them for their own solation and for the credit of the

With regard to the faithful, the married have entered upon new relations and are now viewed in a different light. The unmarried, who have yet to entertain a serious thought about what their lifework is to be, may seem to be privileged to go and come with little thought of the Much as the vessel which is not anchored nor moored drifts unheeded hither and thither, the plaything of tide and current, a certain benevolent condescension overlooks in them, to some extent, what in strict propriety of speech, should be called spendthrift ways, improvidence, and rashness. Because nobody is defendent upon them, they may jeopard their worldly goods in risky speculations, or their health in excessive indulgence in sports or otherwise. should a married man indulge in such conduct, he would evoke a storm of unfavorable criticism, for duties of citizenship and drew from duties of citizenship and drew from he now has a sacred duty to one who has placed her worldly happi-ness and, to a great extent, her spiritual welfare in his keeping. He has a duty and, reciprocally, she has a duty, to shirk which is to sin.

Our forebears in religion built churches, convents, hospitals, and responsibility which lies with them tamily chests and closets. Tamily chests and closets. Tamily chests and closets. The principles which should guide attic or storeroom for these old letters out the spirit of religion, who are coming to political decisions. You going to fill up the ranks of the clergy and religious? Is there any congenial soil other than the religious education of children Church does not seek to indicate for the proper development and preservation of the spirit therefore, that to Catholic parents the Church must look for the "sinews of war," namely, for her priests, her brothers, her nuns, and her the catholic parents the Church must look for the "sinews of war," namely, for her priests, her brothers, her nuns, and her there are a price of the catholic part o and her other auxiliaries in every good work at home and abroad? Since the indifferent or irreligious home can give but of its own and of what it has, the Church calls in clarion notes to all Catholic parents for their co-operation in the God-given work of applying to souls the all-sufficient merits of the Redemption. This call is a call to personal sanctity, a call for them to draw from the sacrament of matrimony further and greater graces for the santification of their work as heads

shame, who mind earthly things
(Phil. iii. 19.)

Let us change our hearts and be ashamed of what we have done—preferring sinfulness, the friendship of the devil, to the blessedness of keeping the word of God. To be thus ashamed is a grace from God.

The same of the devil, to the blessedness of keeping the word of God. To be thus ashamed is a grace from God.

The same of the devil, to the blessedness of keeping the word of God. To be thus ashamed is a grace from God.

The same of the longs by inalient cisely, well-springs of grace; yet men must be ordained for the due of men must be reared in the fear and invalidity in the administration of any and all of the seven sacraments. When a Christian man and woman when a Christian man and woman when it is a grace from God.

The same of the longs by inalient cisely, well-springs of grace; yet men must be ordained for the due administration of most of them, and men must be reared in the fear and love of God that any of them may be administration of most of them, and men must be reared in the fear and love of God that any of them may be administration of the men must be reared in the fear and love of God that any of them may be administration of the men must be reared in the fear and love of God that any of them may be administration of them administration of the work of the men must be reared in the fear and love of God that any of them may be administration of them may be administration of them must be reared in the fear and love of God that any of them may be administration of them must be reared in the fear and love of God that any of them may be administration of them must be reared in the fear and love of God that any of them may be administration of them must be reared in the fear and love of God that any of them may be administration of them must be reared in the fear and love of God that any of them may be administration of them must be reared in the fear and love of God tha

religious spirit and motive they have risked peace of mind and happiness. Let those called to the conjugal state prayerfully reflect that they are answerable to their life partners for their happiness in time, and may be in eternity, to society for its well-being, to the Church for the continuance of all her soul-saving works and to the Blessed Saviour of the world for the involvential transports. sacrament of matrimony. St. Paul sums it all up in a few words: "For this is the will of God, your sanctification."
HENRY J. SWIFT, S. J.

CIVIC DUTIES

The excellent address on "Civic Duties," delivered by Sir Charles Russell, the eminent English jurist, before a body of his fellow Catholics during the recent electoral campaign in England, may well be the subject of editorial comment and approval in every Catholic journal throughout the world. It enunciates in clear and able fashion some of the basic moral principles that are so wildly flouted in these days of decadent faith and pagan morals. There is assuredly something rotten, not only in the State of Denmark but in every other country that has, in whole or in part, inherited the "blessings" of the Reformation. blessings The creedal aberrations that have been spawned by that monster have

in turn produced their brood of destructive moral theories. It is against these errors, that are undermining the pillars of society, today, that Sir Charles uttered his sterling advice in regard to the particular civic duty of a conscientious use of the suffrage.

Should he come forward, should he assert himself, or should he retire, saying humbly, 'This is not for me'? I say to you most solemnly and most earnestly: It is the hour for advance. True, we are a small body commixed with a multitude. But the power of any particular body is not to be counted by heads; it is to be counted by character, by, courage, by energy, It requires but little yeast to raise a batch of loaves; and if we only proceed with honesty, earnestness, and a clear conception of our principles, our influence will be far in excess of our numerical strength I say that if, possessing this privilege of voting, and this power of influence, you do not use them, you will be false to your fellow-Catholics, to your fellow-Englishmen, and to the whole of humanity.

Continuing, this distinguised Eng them some truths which call for special emphasis in these evil times

well. It is necessary not only to impress upon them the grave responsibility which lies with them coming to political decisions. You may ask: What are these prinmay ask: What are these principles of Catholic citizenship, and where are they to be found? The or dictate to any nation or any body of men the particular system under which they should live. It does not indicate the particular party for which they should vote. But what the Church does, as you will find in the Encyclicals of Popes, is to lay down the principles which must govern our actions and our thoughts. . . .

"Let me briefly outline these principles. In the first place, the Church holds that the unit of civilization is the family. The family bears the same relation to civiliza-tion as the brick does to a building; if the brick crumbles, the structure falls. Without family life the nations of the world would relapse into barbarism.

santification of their work as heads of families and as parents. Their sacred duty seems to grow increasingly more difficult, but the sacramental means at their disposal can mental means at their disposal can and to receive a living wage, a living wage which, in the language

effects in the souls of the recipients.
Who is to rear these children of God's choice and predilection? Who

FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY THE REV. F. P. HICKEY, O. S. B.

THIRD SUNDAY OF LENT

THE SHAME THAT LEADS TO SORROW

"Yea, rather, blessed are they who hear the word of God and keep it." (Luke xi, 28.)

THIRD SUNDAY OFFER

merciful. And when He beholds our hearts grieving in shame over our hearts. It is sonds them children as recruits for His hosts among the blessed.

Let those, then, who desire to marry, marry in the fear of God, as the heart grieving in shame over our hearts grievin not be stolen or even taken from they stand in need throughout life's him by the State without due and adequate compensation.'

> As the Ave Maria says, in its mments on this passage :

"There is not, of course, anything particularly new in the foregoing statements; but there is much that needs to be repeated time and time again in this country not less than in England. The organized attack on denominational schools, and the communistic tendencies of large masses of our population, emphasize the importance of our getting back to the first principles of governmental rights-and limitations. Catholic Union and Times.

OLD ANTICLERICAL PUTS LOT OF WATER IN HIS WINE

Paris, Jan. 11.-"If I had been told ten years ago that one day I should take part in a bishop's banquet, I should have been greatly surprised." These words were oken at the banquet given at the Guichard of the Holy Ghost Fathers, the new Bishop of Congo, by M. Augagneur, Governor General of French Equatorical Africa As a matter of fact, M. Augagneur, who was formerly mayor of Lyons, deputy to the Chamber and a minister in various radical socialist cabinets, was always one of the most fiery discip es of the famous

Defeated in the elections of 1919, he became a colonial governor, and since then, as the popular saying goes, "he has put a lot of water in his wine." Having witnessed the meritorious work of the missionaries, he is now more inclined to praise them than to persecute them.

At the banquet for Msgr. Guichard, at Brazzaville, he quoted, in his address, the words of the Doge "Now what," he asks, "should of Venice at the Court of Verbe the attitude of the Catholic sailles: "What astonishes me most, is to see myself here," but he "however, my place here, for I wish to pay tribute to the patriotic work of the predecessor of Msgr. Guichard, Msgr. Augouard, the great missionary who, like Saint Paul claiming his title of Roman citizen, always knew how to demand his title Frenchman.

After speaking a few words in praise of the Catholic mission, M. Augagneur expressed a desire to see the extension of this patriotic work, realizing the old motto: "Gesta Dei per Francos."

Search Your Attic For Fortunes

In Old Stamps

Among the old letters of many families are hundreds of very rare stamps. Many have been found and sold for small fortunes. Single envelopes have been sold for as high as \$6,000.00 and many have brought upwards of \$100.00 each. It sounds "fishy," but it's true. They are rare, not because there are only a few, but for the simple reason that most of them have remained stored away and forgotten, in old trunks. away and forgotten, in old trunks,

amily chests and closets.

Make a thorough search through you nothing to sell or circulars to send, but am willing to pay for rare stamps more

than the average dealer. than the average dealer.

The stamps I am especially interested in are the early U S. issues on envelopes mailed to Canada, the stamps of Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Vancouver, also a few of the early issues of Great Britain and Colonies. Loose stamps I do not buy—only those on the original envelopes. So don't cut them off the envelopes.

Letters mailed since 1875 bear mostly Letters mailed since 1875 bear mostly common stamps, and these I do not care for. I collect nothing but stamps, and am not interested in buying old relies, old newspapers, books or coins. There are many stamps of different issues which are similar in appearance. It is therefore impossible for me to quote values from descriptions. I must first see the stamps.

values from descriptions. I must first see the stamps.

When you have gotten all the envelopes together wrap the bunch carefully, using cardboard to protect them from becoming wrinkled and creased. Please becoming wrinkled and creased. Please don't write on the face of envelope—I am fully acquainted with the issues even though the postmark shows no year date. Don't use pins. Private letters inside the envelopes may be kept by you, as it is only the envelope I want. (This would not of course be possible with the old-fashioned folded letter, as the letter itself forms the "envelope.")

If you have reggen to believe that

'envelope.'')
If you have reason to believe that If you have reason to believe that your envelopes are of special value, send them by registered mail. In order to avoid having the package held up for customs examination, mark on the outside "Old Stamps, Not Dutiable." I hold myself responsible for the care of such envelopes while in my possession. On receipt I will examine them and if found of no value, or if my offer is unsatisfactory, I guarantee their safe return to you.

return to you. Make your search now, before the address is lost or forgotten. Fell your friends or ask permission to look over their old letters. Many elderly people have kept hundreds of such letters, and might welcome the opportunity of realizing money for them at very little trouble and no expense.

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World's Greatest Violinist

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Mrs. P. G. Murdoch, Box 433, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled for years

with biliousness, constipation, kidney and liver troubles. tried many different kinds of medicine, but nothing did me much good until I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I now feel fine, but am never without these pills in the house. Dr. Chase's Ointment has relieved my husband of piles, from which he used to suffer

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILES

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To Boys and Girls

own it.

We will give you this lovely Rosary free of all charge if you will sell just 30 packages of our lovely embossed Easter Postcards at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package.)

send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money and we will send you the Rosary by mail, with all charges prepaid. Address:

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Two Doctors Advised Operation; First Bottle Passes
Many Gall Stones; Each
Bottle Did Good Work;
Well Satisfied With Results.

Mrs. W. J. B., Somerset, N. S., was advised by two doctors that she would have to undergo an operation. A friend advised her to take the full course of "MARLATT'S SPECIFIC," which she finished September last. She claims she passed a lot of gall stones and after taking several bottles the passed only a very faw. Each bottle great relief from MARLATT'S SPECIFIC.

Stomach disorders, Indigestion, Appendicitis and Kidney Stones are often caused by Gall Stones. Many persons are misied until bad attacks of Gall Stone colic appear. "Mariatt's Specific" will relieve without pain of operations. MRS. W. J. BAMFORTH. FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS J. W. MARLATT & CO. Dept. L. 211 Gerrard St. E. TORONTO

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Homer-Warren Co. DEPT. 26, TORONTO

CHATS WITH YOUNG

BE CAREFUL

Be careful of the little things you For oftentimes they echo back to

Across the years ; The tiny note you sent one sorry

The word that cheers! Perhaps some little deed may bring

you fame, Perhaps the world will learn to love your name Because of tears

You dried for others. And when this life is through, Perhaps the little deeds you, thoughtless, do, Will be a glowing monument to you For countless years! THOUGHTLESSNESS

The type of man who is always complaining of his lack of opportunities is a familiar character to all of us. But as we consider the line of complaint peculiar to him, a certain point of view is thrust upon us. And it is this: the main point about our opportunities is that we usually recognize their coat-tails as they vanish round corners. Opportunity is like time: it waits for no man. Opportunity is like a thief in the night: if we would appre-hend him, we must anticipate his approach; we must gauge his probable course, and lie in wait for him. Otherwise the only glimpse vouchsafed is of the aforesaid coat-

The universal truth of this in the material sphere will be readily admitted. It applies equally well to the realm of the soul. Daily and hourly there is presented to us a host of opportunities, of which we could make abundant use if only we were not endowed with that wonderful faculty of recognizing them just as they vanish from our grasp for ever; if only we were endowed with that still more wonderful faculty of anticipating and grasping

An ordinary explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon is to be found in a small, but vital, Live on O prayer in Ireland still. defect of character, which is rendered all the more baneful by the fact that it is so widespread.

That small defect is thoughtless-ness, and thoughtlessness is, after all, only a habit, yet it robs us, and those with whom we are associated. of much that is brightest and best both in Time and in Eternity. For thoughtlessness is the door by so many ghosts enter. It is, in the last resort, a form of ignorance. Someone has well said: "Few disclose the source of errors, so frequently committed to the hurt of quently committed to the hurt of society; nor seem to know that they arise from ignorance. People are hurried by shoals into vice, they arise from ignorance. \ People are hurried by shoals into vice, merely through ignorance; and it is impossible for them to act right, till they are taught what is right and wrong in particulars. From and wrong in particulars. From ignorance it is that men make false judgments one of another. Thus one man shall be praised for his patience because he is not by nature prone to anger; and another be condemned for his warmth because he happens to have too much bile in his constitution."

A by far larger percentage of harm arises from thoughtlessness than from any other cause that can will have the beautiful time discovering all tadmirable in others. The woman who will have the beautiful time discovering all tadmirable in others. than from any other cause that can be enumerated, and it is a thousand pities that this should be so. It genuine human sympathy that will become the state of the becomes tragic to contemplate, when we realize that the majority contemplate. of misunderstandings between man and man rise from a negative cause and man rise from a negative cause such as this. The casual word is a deadly thing. The thrust and parry of "smart conversation," where the only goal aimed at is the verbal victory (usually designed for the benefit of the bystanders,) may leave a hidden, but festering, sore in the heart of our adversary. And leave a hidden, but festering, sore in the heart of our adversary. And what is it all for? Could man conceive of anything more paltry and futile, anything more alien to the heart of our adversary. The woman who makes friends will be considerate of old people. This wins for her not only the respect and gratitude of the old but of others as well. Forgetting reason and common-sense, than this business of parry and thrust in helpful to others is always and helpful to other is always and helpful to conversation, where no real issue is at stake except self-aggrandizement? "Truth," aid you say? My dear sir, the element of truth is as absent from arguments of this type, as soap is from the washtub of a Hottentot. In point of fact such discussions vie with the Hottentot in dirtiness, and in their Hottentot in dirtiness, and in their underhand and mean seeking for advantage. We refer not to those which are carried on with manifest which are carried on with manifest is plain. Their character is plain over the sandy wastes of the desert over the harren mountains that lay which are carried on with manifest ill-will. Their character is plain for all the world to see. But to the more subtle branch of this low-down breed, where the argument goes with a laugh or jest and a friendly smile—with one of those sleek. greasy, forced-for-the-occasleek. greasy, forced-for-the-occasleek. sion smiles; where the nod and the wink are potent weapons for the urchins that formed her class? wink are potent weapons for the undoing of the other man, and where the vanquished one retires

Through thoughtlessness, we are lead to fritter away our lives in little nothings. Through thoughtlessness we live as if our lives were of no more account than a little moth's. Through thoughtlessness we live are lead to forget the good we. moth's. Through thoughtlessness we are lead to forget the good we

The tiny note you sent one sorry day.

The coin that helped the beggar on his way.

Ah, always take the time to stop and say

The word that cheers!

Porbora sorry idea in a harmonious plan, and this plan of his, by its very nature, thrusts out of his life the opposite defect which we have under consideration. The thoughtful man—the man who has a guard over the tongue—has few if any of these size of the few, if any, of those sins of the tongue to this discredit. He seldom, tongue to this discredit. He seldon, if ever, gives offence, when offence is far from his intention, for it is she is leading souls to God; that she is teaching the little ones to love their Faith. The Echo.

> In short, thoughtlessness gives us In short, thoughtlessness gives us a false view of most things, for not only does the thoughtless person too frequently speak ill, but he also thinks ill of those who are so unfortunate as to meet with his disapproval. The confirmed habits of a thoughtless life become as hard to change as the confirmed hard to change as the confirmed habits of an indolent life. Youth has been frittered thoughtlessly away, and old age must be labored through, like a maze of error, which too late to change.-Stella Maris.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

"GOD SAVE ALL HERE" There is a prayer that's breathed

In dear old Erin's land;
'Tis uttered on the threshold-With smiles and clasping hand;

And oft perchance, 'tis murmured With sigh and falling tear, The grandest greeting man may

know, The prayer—"God save all here." In other lands they know not well How priceless is the lore That hedges with a sacred spell Old Ireland's cabin door; To those it is no empty sound Who think with many a tear Of long-lived memories wreathing

Live on, O prayer, in Ireland still, Live on for ever more, The echoes of our home to fill When uttered at the door; And, growing by Thy Holy spell, The soul and conscience clear, Be graven on each heart as well The loved prayer—"God save all here."

THE BEAUTIFUL TRAIT

We have all heard of the type of woman of whom it is said that she 'makes friends everywhere she

It is utterly impossible to make friends without this most gracious attribute. Kindly human feeling towards everyone will be sure to win friends for its possessor, particularly when it is allied with kind deeds and friendly ways. This is an attribute that blinds one to many of the things that the over many of the things that the over-critical and fault-finding are so apt to discover without at the same time discovering all that is fine and

create in her a desire to be helpful and considerate. It will be a sympathy that will extend to all her children. It is doubtful if one can

respect and gratitude of the old but of others as well. Forgetting self in one's eagerness to be kind and attribute of her who makes friends. It is proof of unselfishness. The woman who makes friends every-where she goes is one with a great capacity for not only being happy herself, but an equal capacity for making others happy.

A STORY WITH A MORAL

As she looked from the little window to the narrow street below,

we are lead to forget the good we might do, until we see the opportunity flitting away round the corner.

Now the thoughtful man works See, Sister, your teaching has not been in vain."

When the door had closed, the

little Sister's eyes were still looking out over the barren desert and the sandy wastes dotted here and there by cactus plants. Her thoughts are not back upon the green fields of the East for there is a

A GRACE OF THE HOLY ROSARY

The following little story, besides being very interesting, has the additional merit of being true. The writer has it from the Reverend Father himself, who received the happy favorite of the "Queen of the Most Holy Rosary" into the Holy Church. This good gentleman had Catholic servant girls. One of them lost her beads, and the gentleman Catholic servant girls. One of them lost her beads, and the gentleman happened to pick them up. Without accounting for it, he felt glad at having them, but hearing the girls mention that they had lost a pair of beads, he then showed them, and gave them back. He felt so badly at parting with the beads, that soon after he inquired of the servants where they got those things. At once he got a pair, and felt it was good to have them. things. At once he got a pai felt it was good to have them.

After some time, it occurred to him that it looked rather foolish to attach so much importance to a thing that he knew nothing about. So he ventured to ask the girls what they were doing with the beads. One of them answered him that he would find it better explained in any Catholic prayer book than she could do it herself. The gentleman asked her to let him take her prayer book. The poor man searched from the beginning of the book to the end, and its own schools. Yet, in spite of it, found nothing about the beads. Sadly disappointed, he returned the

prayer book to its owner.

He did not like to confess his disappointment to the girls, but went to a Catholic bookseller, and asked for a prayer book where he might find some explanation about the beads. He was disappointed again, for he could find nothing about the beads in the book. Thinking that it was a mistake of the bookseller, he requested him to give him another where he should find something about the beads. The book-seller took the book and showed him a chapter about the Rosary. When he understood that the Rosary and beads were the same thing, he took his book back home, and began to examine the explanations about the Rosary. At once he was amazed. That connection of the Mysteries with the decades seemed to him marvelous. "Why, those Catholics when they say their beads go over the whole Gospel— the whole life of our Blessed Lord!" He was lost in admiration. He began constantly to do himself what he admired so much. And he was not long begging the heavenly Mother, in the name of the Joys, came a fervent Catholic, as every one will who practically appreciates the Rosary.—St. Anthony's Messenger.

The only habitable building in the leper colony is the little chapel which is now being built with the pennies of the lepers. The sheds

GOOD AND BAD OF HANOI

TOURING MISSIONARY TELLS OF THE GREAT WORK OF HUMBLE NUNS

By Rev. Michael Mathis, C. S. C. By Rev. Michael Mathis, C. S. C.
Hanoi, Tonkin.—Foremost among
the things of Catholic interest in
Hanoi are the places hallowed by
the martyrdom of Theophane
Venard. The martyrdom itself
took place on the river bank facing
the city gate. The exact spot has
been obliterated by the shifting bed
of the river. But the ancient gate
under which the martyr passed to
his doom still stands, and the road
to the prison is practically the same

homes of rich-there was an oratory, often beautifully decorated in rich

where the vanquished one retires with the best of good humors covering a sorely wounded pride. This sort of thing is the very acme of thoughtlessness, for nothing but ill will remains.

It is indeed sad to contemplate the infinite harm occasioned by this particular form of thoughtlessness.

Sufficient has been said to indicate the general line taken by thoughtlessness. Volumes might be written upon the subject, for thoughtlessness springs from such a diversity of sources, and such a multiplicity of causes.

As sne looked from the little window to the narrow street below, she saw a hearse drive to the incurables to wind-swept sheds, where assisted by several native incurables to wind-swept sheds, where assisted by several native sisters she now nurses them with a cheerful gentleness that no one can resist. Where the good nun to can resist. Where the good nun procures the means to provide for her large museum of infirmities—the lame, the blind, the feeble-minded and incurables of every description,—no one knows. Her principle is: "Refuse no one, the Lord will provide." At the sound of her beads, sightless eyes turn towards her, swollen faces smile even the feeble-minded hush their babbling and bow as their good catholic.

angel passes by with words of cheer. The picture of this solitary and elderly Sister passing among her charges, her coiffe awry, heavy keys swinging atther side, shuffling gait, but with soul beaming with love of Christ's poor and suffering is a sermon that touched us profoundly. Before saying adied to Sister Antoine we paid a visit to her little chapel, and there we saw some-

chapel, and there we saw some-thing we had rever seen before; her incurables, in relays of ten, kept up a perpetual prayer for their benefactors and for the conversion of Tonkin. This sing-seen Appa benefactors and for the conversion of Tonkin. This sing-song Annamite prayer rang in our ears for days. and we can never fully

FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND CATHOLIC

Before describing our visit to the leper-asylum at Hanoi, it may be well to state the strange attitude of the French Government towards Catholic missionaries in some of its own colonies. It has often been said that anti-clericalism is not an article for exportation. This we found to be true almost everywhere in the Orient. We saw it in Japan and China where to a certain degree the French Government actually supports missionaries. Wherever the French language is taught in the Orient, with the exception of the French colonies, subsidies are sent to the school. Government recognition is also granted under the form of decoration and money prizes. In France itself novitiates of communities that have missions are allowed to reopen.

In this policy France is wise, from her own point of view, for the missionaries alone would suffice to give Orientals a good idea of France. This patronage of missionaries in China and Japan is, however, withheld in lands where France feels at home, that is, in her colonies. True, religious are allowed to teach; the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres have many schools in Indo-China. But religious schools find it hard to compete with the vast sums of many people, other than functionaries, send their children to religi ous institutions for the moral training there provided. The principle of French action in her colonies is the same as in France, namely "Laicization." Functionaries wh desire to keep their jobs must en-force the principle unless public opinion is against them.

A DISGRACE TO FRANCE Where the principle of laicization works to the everlasting disgrace of the French Government appears in the leper asylum at Hanoi. Formerly this institution was cared for by the missionaries. It has since been laicized. A lay superintenden laicized. A lay superintend ent is now in charge. He resides in a snug little home outside of the boundaries of the asylum. He hardly ever goes in and has nothing to do directly with the lepers. The chaplain, a valiant young priest, of the Paris Foreign Missionary society mitted to reside within the limits of the asylum, and accordingly twice a day he must plod through muddy roads or under a scorching sun to was not long begging the heavenly Mother, in the name of the Joys, Sorrows and Glories of her Divine Son, to pray for him, and he was soon blessed by her motherly inter-cession. No wonder that he be-die Christians.

pennies of the lepers. The sneus in which the lepers are forced to reside are simply frightful, and, in spite of the fact that lepers are sometime to cold, the Government refuses to construct walls that will protect the inmates from the winter wind. In contrast to the smiles and laughter of lepers in the Catholic institutions we visited in Japan and China, our memory of the Hanoi asylum will be hard and sullen faces, murmurings and pitiful cries—all due to laicization as it is practised by anti-clericals in French colonies.

> VISITING BLESSED SACRAMENT

"My house is a house of prayer." to the prison is practically the same as when Theophane was carried along it to his execution. Even the old prison where he was caged for months is partially preserved.

A visit to several Christian homes will always be treasured, for in all of them—the homes of poor and the

My house is a house of praver wood-carvings for which the Annamites are famous, and around which the household gathers mornings and will look with pleasure upon your the household gathers mornings and evenings for family prayers.

A visit to Sister Antoine's Hospital was positively inspiring. Expelled from the government hospitals by the laicizing laws of the French Republic, Sister Antoine moved her addressing to us.

THE END OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The end of all scientific assearch is Truth. A few months ago our Holy Father Pope Pius XI. at the meeting of a great international scientific congress in Rome portrayed the ideal of the scientist in these heaviting words that may not these beautiful words, that may not be inappropriate at this time, when science and scientists are occuping so much space in the public prints. "You, who by your science are raised above the fleeting things of earth," said the Holy Father, "ought to understand better than anyone the need of the peace which is our ideal for all men. Would that your astronomical Congress, like the star of Bethlehem, would be, the sign of universal peace. We feel certain that you find in the profound questions which are the objects of your labors, a manifestation of the will of God. Our admiration for the universe, for that marvellous divine construction of which you understand the laws, its grandeur and its harmony, induces us to venerate the Creator of this wonderful edifice, and you yourselves ought to feel nearer to Him than those who are strangers to your observa-tions and researches."—The Pilot.



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GLASS

TEXAS CATHOLICS AROUSED

Austin. Texas, Jan. 27.—The House Committee on Education has reported unfavorably, by a vote of 6 to 4, the bill requiring the teaching of the Bible for 15 minutes each day in the Public schools of Texas. A minority report will be made in behalf of the bill, which has already been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Education, but which is meeting with decided opposition chiefly from Protestant

Representative O. D. Baker, of Milan County, which provides that the county school superintendent shall have the power to examine the pupils in private and parochial schools and demand their attend-ance in the Public schools if the private curriculum is different from that of the Public school. The Baker bill is still in the hands of the

sider the menace to Catholic education that is likely to result from the bushes, all bring home to sinister activities of the Ku Klux Klan and other anti-Catholic organizations and are solution was adopted recommending to the bishops the immediate experiment of more distinct of the control of the first of the control of the first of the control of t recommending to the bishops the immediate organization of men's and women's councils throughout the State and the union of these councils in a State-wide organization for the purpose of conducting a campaign of education on Catholic subjects. The conference was attended by Dr. John A. Lapp, of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare

BAKER BILL MENACE

Warnings that the Catholics of Texas must take example by what has happened in Oregon were sounded by able speakers at the conference. Although Representative Baker declares he has incorporated into his bill provisions which porated into his bill provisions which some opponents of the Oregon bill said would be acceptable to them, there is little question of the menace it holds for parochial and private school pupils.

school pupils.

"The real poison of the bill."
according to the Southern Messenger of San Antonio, the official
Catholic organ, "is found in section
4. Herein the county superintendent is given the arbitrary and infallible power to decide whether or not your children may continue in a parochial school. His decision is absolute, his

school. His decision is absolute, his motive is not to be questioned and you must abide by his decision, under the penalty of the law.

"What qualification does the Texas law require for such an absolute judge? For what purpose does a tax-supported State Bureau of Education exist if it is to surrender. Education exist if it is to surrender its prerogative to an often unquali-fied petty official? Will this local superintendent, when he finds the children of the Public school unable to meet his test, order them sent to the superior private school? No, this law is vindictive. It is openly aimed against only our children

NUMBER OF PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS AFFECTED

One hundred and seventy-one parochial schools are menaced by the Baker bill. According to the figures of last year's Catholic there were 27,081 boys n these schools. The new and girls in these schools. directory undoubtedly will show the number to be 30,000 or more.

In addition to these 171 parish and mission schools there are in the five dioceses of Texas eight small colleges for boys conducted by religious orders. These eight colleges had a total enrollment of 1,384 boys. The courses given in these colleges for boys are preparatory and academic or high school courses.

Naturally there will be found a considerable percentage of these college

boys under the age of sixteen years.

The Oblates of the Immaculate Conception conduct a school in Laurel Heights, San Antonio, for boys who have declared their wish of entering this religious order. An enrollment of 65 is reported

There are forty academies for girls and young ladies in the State of Texas with a total attendance, according to the latest figures

available in the directory, of 4,617. Not all of these students in the 40 academies conducted by various sisterhoods would be affected if the Baker bill were passed by the legis-lature and legally enforced, but a great percentage would. Nearly all of the academies have upper elementary classes for girls of the age of twelve to fourteen years. And those taking academic courses tween the ages of fourteen and sixteen would also be compelled to transfer their studies to a public institution if the bill should become a law and be enforced.

\$500,000 NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Sisters of Loretto are now erecting one of the finest schools for girls and young ladies in the southwest in the beautiful suburb, Austin Terrace, of El Paso.

It is the plan of the sisterhood to accept girls of elementary age because of the lack of parochial school facilities in El Paso at present, in addition to those

registering for academic courses. There will be adequate facilities for 400 students.

Three buildings going up now will cost \$500,000 for construction alone,

cost \$500,000 for construction alone, according to Mother Praxedes.

San Antonio has the most parochial schools and the largest enrollment of pupils of the four Texas diocese. There are 78 schools and 9,447 pupils under Catholic auspices in this diocese.

Galveston has the next largest number of elementary schools with

sources.

Meanwhile Catholics of Texas have aroused themselves to the danger to their children involved in this bill and the bill prepared by Representative O. D. Alas schools.

Alathough Dallas with 36 has a slightly larger attendance. There are 6,728 pupils in the Galveston diocese schools and 6,762 in the Dallas schools.

El Paso diocese band of the prepared by Representative O. D. Representative O. D.

HIGHER TEA PRICES EXPLAINED

The Salada Tea Company, the largest distributors of tea in Canada recently announced an increase in price on each of their blends. This course was forced upon them, hools.

Representatives of the five bishops ever recorded on the primary markets for the unblended leaf. of Texas and prominent laymen from each diocese in the State, met last Sunday in San Antonio to consider the menace to Catholic educa-

O'NEILL.—At Erinsville, on Jan. 26, Bernard O'Neill, aged sixty-eight years. May he rest in peace. O'CONNOR.-At Arnprior, Ont. on Saturday, February 3, 1923, Mr. James O'Connor, aged eighty-seven years. May his soul rest in peace.
O'NEILL.—At Ernisville, on Jan. 31, Alphonsus O'Neill, aged nineteen years, youngest son of the late Bernard O'Neill. May he rest in nesses.

peace.

McCaffrey.—At the Ross Memorial Hospital, Montreal, Que., on February 12, 1928. John E. McCaffrey of Ormstown, Que., in his sixty-second year. May his soul rest in peace.

ECKERT.—At Milwaukee, Wis., February 16, 1928, Rev. Stephan Eckert, O. M. Cap., Pastor of St. Benedict the Moor Catholic Colored Mission, and brother of Peter Eckert, Dublin, Ont. May his soul rest in peace.

rest in peace.

Kormanu.—At St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, or Thursday, Feb. 15, 1923, Eugene John Kormanu, in the sixty-eighthyear of his age. Funeral from his lete-vesidence. Baker bill is still in the hands of the House Committee on Education and is being protested by parents and heads of parochial and private leads of parochia at 9 o'clock. May his soul rest in

peace. Cassidy.—At the home of her sister, Mrs. M. C. Walsh, Huntingdon, Que., on Feb. 13, Bridget McCollam, widow of the late Thomas



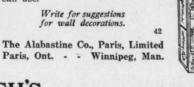


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POPE AND BOY SCOUTS

The interest which the Holy Father, Pius XI., takes in the Boy Scout movement is shown in a speech which he recently made to 1,400 Catholic Scouts gathered in the Vatican gardens. According to Le Chef, the magazine of the French Scouts, His Holiness said: "We know what Scouts have done in the interests of the Christian life and what they have done for the restora-tion of Christian thought in all spheres of life, both private and public. Also, thinking of all this, thinking of all that you Scouts represent in life, with all your thought and regard for us, we bless you wholeheartedly, and give you a message to be a reminder and useful advice to you. Be what

your name says you are. Be it both in your private life at home and in civic life. A great old Christian writer said often to his friends, b "Christiane, esto quod diceris;" "Christian, be what your name says you are." name says you are.' OLD CARPETS MADE INTO RUGS

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Ont., BOX 381.

WANTED by April 1st a good grocery or general store business in a Catholic town or community in Ont rio. Or would consider opening of a new store in a promising locality, Address W. S. Doherty, Box 8, Fingal, Ont.

WANTED at once capable young woman for general housework. Small family, every con-venience, liberal wages. Apply with refer-ences to Box 385, the CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Out. 2316-1

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PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS THE exclusively English speaking Catholic colony of Sinnett, Sa-k., comprising about 15 families, is most anxious that the land in their amilies, is most anxious that the land in their arish, from \$13 to \$20 an acre as good as any and in the province, be occupied by co-linguists ad a co-religionists. What kind of people are sey i Fond of church, fond of work and and of amusement. A good thriving and appy people. For full particulars apply o lev. Father B. Corcoran, P. P., Sinnett P. O., anigan, Sask.

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No violinist of the present time has equalled Fritz Kreisler in his hold upon the public; while none has won and maintained that hold by clearer deserts or higher qualities. During his years in America he has played in every part of the country, in cities and towns that rarely hear an artist of such distinction, no less than in the capitals of music that annually expect four or five Kreisler concerts.

As personality, as musician, as violinist, Mr. Kreisler wins this vast and varied public. In the concert hall he is sincertiy itself bent wholly upon the musicin hand, quietly resolved to play it in the full measure of his abilities, courteously considerate of the desires of his standards, Quickly, by the mysterious own finestandards. Quickly, by the mysterious own finestandards between the program that ranges from parvely beautiful and exacting the inches, the poise, the power of Mr. Kreisler as personality. As musician he reveals himself, first by the choice of the program that ranges from gravely beautiful and exacting ancient elassies through warm and rich romantic numbers to light fanctful items inviting many a delicate





new and striking impressions of their own country They expressed varying views on these; discussed criticized, or commended them. These exchanges began to crystallize into a dominant but unspoken thought in every heart. Finally it was given voice in the words: "There is no East, and no West: THERE IS JUST CANADA." It is not merely a bit of fine phrasing. The sentiment has an appeal to every one who has caught a vision of what Canada is to be. Before the splendor of that vision selfish local interests wither and die

Most potent of all the factors in awakening Canadians to the truth about their own country has been-the railway. Its slender ropes of steel are every... where harbingers of still greater days to come. Crossing the wide-flung prairies, spanning rivers, passing, by means of tunnels, through the mountains that

of that vision selfish local interests wither and die and provincialism fades into nothingness. What is of benefit to the farmer of the West or the fisherman on the Atlantic coast, should be a matter of concent to every citizen of the Dominion. "There is no East, and no West: THERE IS JUST CANADA."

In the roll of centuries since the world began, the history of Canada occupies but a modest measure. Within the memory of people still in the vigor of life, new areas of this country have been opened to settlement, as large as some countries in Europe; vast resources of timber and mineral lands have been revealed, and great water powers have been harnessed to do the will of man. The once unexplored and the long anknown have been linked, until this Empire within an Empire begins to know itself as a land of possibilities beyond the dreams of all the pioneers who laid its foundation in faith and hope. There is no East, and no West: THERE IS JUST CANADA."

Is ymeans of tunnels, through the mountains that barred the progress of the country, they are a visible embodiment of the sentilient, "There is no East, and no West: THERE IS JUST CANADA."

The railway has made it possible for increasing thousands of Canadians to widen their education by travel in their own country. And their own canadian their own country. And their own canadian to widen their education of its owners. Since its humble beginnings in Confederation days, it has expanded into the great-railway system on this continent, Its contribution to the development of Canada in the past was incalculable; its part in the progress of the future cannot be within an Empire begins to know itself as a land of possibilities beyond the dreams of all the pioneers who laid its foundation in faith and hope. There is no East, and no West: THERE IS JUST CANADA."

Is JUST CANADA."